THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

An American Ambassador of Culture

China's Serious Railway Problem

The Abolition of Likin

By P. T. Chen

Will the Nationalists Protect Chinese Shipping?

By J. A. J.

Dr. C. T. Wang and Unequal Treaties

By L. T. Tsok

Moves in the Direction of Reconstruction

By J. B. P.

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1928

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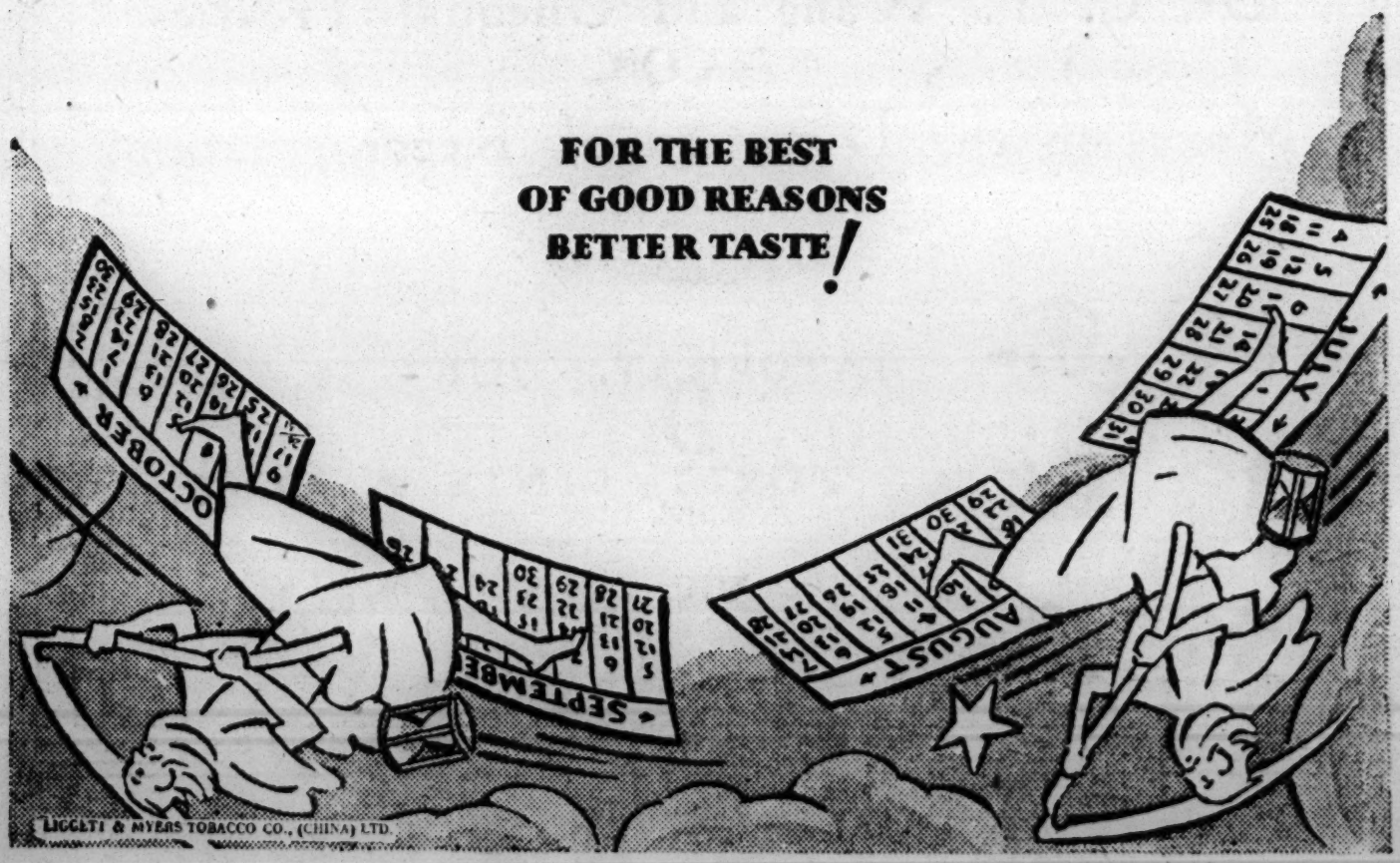

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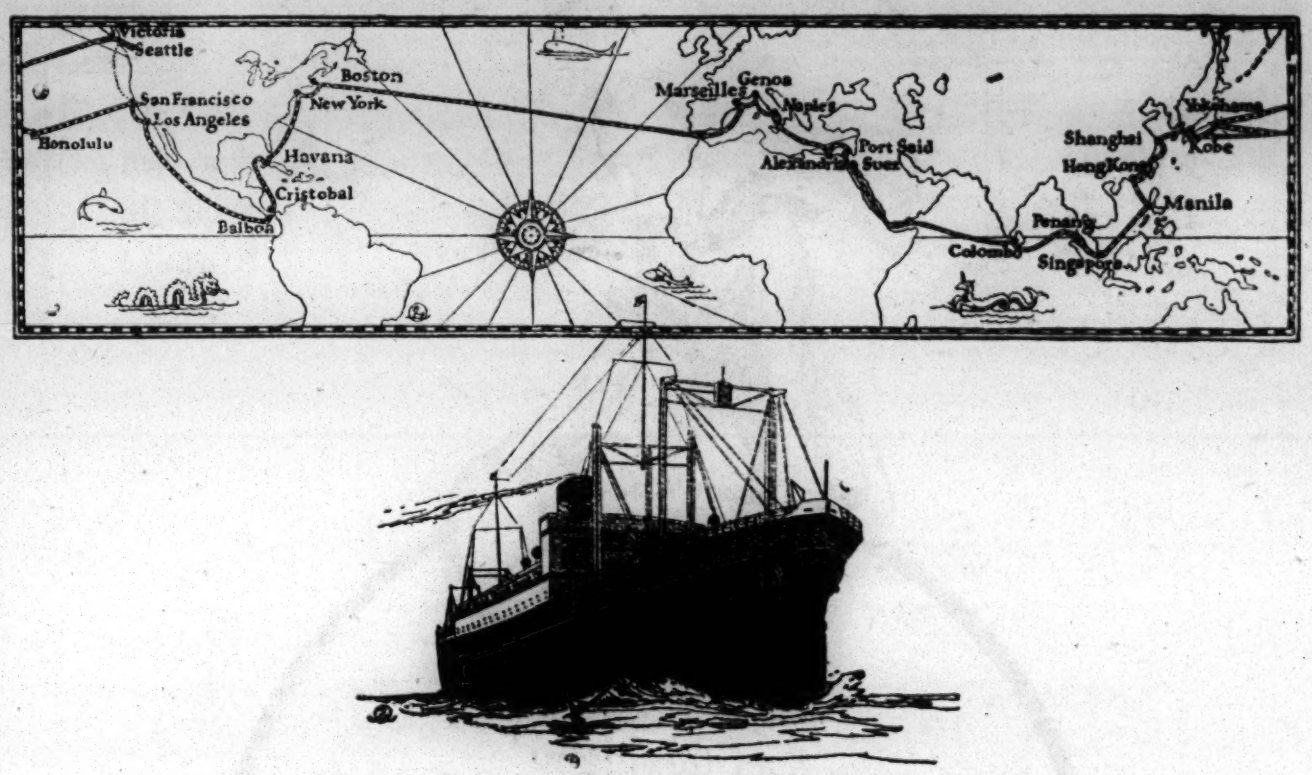

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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE "YOUNG GENERAL"

GEN. CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, son of the late "Warlord of Mukden" and "Dictator" of the Peking Government for the past two years, has been appointed "Pacification Commissioner" of the Three Eastern Provinces of Shengking, Kirin and Holungkiang, popularly known as Manchuria. Marshal Chang Tso-ling who was typical of the old order in China, died appropriately with his boots on. The train in which he was retreating back to Mukden from Peking was blown up on the early morning of June 4 as it was entering the city of Mukden. His actual death was not officially reported until June 21, or some seventeen days later. Whether Chang died immediately following the dynamiting of his train on June 4 or on June 21 is still a mystery as is also the responsibility for his sudden and violent demise. The Chinese people generally hold the Japanese responsible for the bombing of Marshal Chang's train, for it happened just as the Peking-Mukden train on which Chang was travelling, passed under the viaduct of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway. The place was heavily guarded by Japanese troops who had three "bomb-proofs" garrisoned by Japanese soldiers within three hundred yards of the scene. An American engineer who examined the scene of the bombing shortly afterwards, stated that the explosion which wrecked Marshal Chang's train was caused by inserting charges of dynamite or some other high explosive in six specially drilled holes in the granite and concrete abutment which supported the tracks of the Japanese railway. In the opinion of this engineer it must have required several hours to place the explosive in position and it must have been set off by an electric spark at the exact moment when Marshal Chang's car, which was the eleventh from the front of the train, was passing under the viaduct

JUST WHAT took place within the *yamen* of the Mukden Warlord between June 4, the day of the bombing and June 21, the day of the official notification of Chang's death probably will never be known, but during that period of seventeen days there was a council of war participated in by the members of the so-called Mukden Party and the outcome was the appointment of the "Young General" Chang Hsueh-liang as Pacification Commissioner of the Three Eastern Province. Chang Hsueh-liang was born at Hai-chen, Fengtien Province in 1898 and received his early education in military schools and in the army. He has participated in all the wars in which his father has been involved in recent years and has made frequent trips to Japan for the purpose

of military study. He is said to have distinguished himself in battle on one or two occasions, but without the prestige of his father, it is doubtful whether the Young General ever would have attracted any particular attention. But while he does not possess the administrative ability of his father nor the positiveness of character of the old Manchurian ex-bandit, he does have a more modern outlook and is supposed to be sympathetically inclined toward the Kuomintang. Upon his assumption of office he announced that he would devote himself to works of peace and would use his father's $10,000,000 fortune in the spread of popular education. He is also reported to have made some declaration about the abrogation of unequal treaties, but coupled with it something about an "amicable" settlement of outstanding Manchurian questions with Japan. In respect to his relations with the Nationalist Government, he is reported to have sent delegates to Peking to "negotiate" with Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen-Hsi-shan and has promised to immediately withdraw all of the Fengtien troops north of the Great Wall.

THE NATIONALISTS, particularly the younger members, have accepted Gen. Chang's declarations with considerable salt and already are calling him "Japan's new puppet." A writer on this subject in *The China Critic* last week in referring to Gen. Chang's statement regarding an "amicable" settlement of outstanding questions with Japan said,

> Is amicability in this case to be understood in the sense of giving satisfaction to Mukden? We doubt it! Again, how shall such a settlement be reached? By open diplomacy? Not likely. By secret bartering? Then the Young General will surely be duped by Japan. Finally, by what right shall he settle with a foreign Power questions regarding a part of Chinese territory which properly belongs to the de facto and de jure government of China? Even, if a settlement were possible it could not be recognized by the Chinese people. Such a settlement would constitute an act of treason toward the Chinese Republic on the part of Young Chang and a gesture of a most unfriendly nature on the part of Japan. All questions relative to Manchuria must be settled by Nanking, and for the Young General to talk of their settlement in such a grandiose manner is to forfeit his own chance to join the Nationalist fold."

The belief is generally held in Nationalist circles that Gen. Chang has already made some kind of a deal with the Japanese in order to obtain their support; that the Japanese are trying to strengthen him against Gen. Yang Yu-ting, the former Fengtien Chief-of-Staff who is supposed to have Nationalist affiliations and who was chiefly responsible last spring for upsetting the Japanese scheme for obtaining a large American loan for the South Manchuria Railway through J. P. Morgan and Company and the National City Bank. If these reports regarding deals with the Japanese are correct, it does not augur well for the future peace of the Three Eastern Provinces, for, as stated in the foregoing the "Young General" does not possess the administrative ability or the prestige of his father. About the only way out for him is to wholeheartedly pool his interests with the Nationalist Party, for in that way he would promote unification and at the same time obtain the strength of all-China in the struggle which is bound to come shortly between China and Japan over the Manchurian question. In this connection it is interesting to speculate as to what General Feng Yu-hsiang has in mind with his proposal to subdue Manchuria by force.

AMERICAN AND JAPANESE POLICY IN SHANGHAI!

ELSEWHERE in this issue of *The Review* appears an account of an extensive campaign which has been launched in the United States for famine relief in China, most of which relief work will be centered in Shantung Province, where widespread famine conditions prevail as a result of crop failures and misgovernment to which that area has been subjected for a considerable period. This famine relief drive which has been organized by the American people, typifies American policy toward Shantung better than anything which the American Government might say or do on this question. The statement by the General Secretary of the China Famine Relief Committee, tells of widespread distress and urges immediate relief work in the form of constructive works such as road and dike building, the straightening and deepening of rivers and canals and so on. This is American Policy toward Shantung! The contrast with Japanese policy toward Shantung is most apparent! And how is Japanese policy toward Shantung and its millions of suffering people indicated? By extending relief to starving people? By constructive works? No! Japanese policy toward Shantung is represented by some 20,000 armed Japanese troops stationed in the province! By frequent raids of armed Japanese troops into the private homes of the citizens of Shantung! By the creation of a so-called "neutral" zone of ten miles about the two principal cities of the province, Tsingtao and Tsinan and the 250-mile Chinese Government Railway connecting the two cities! By preventing the legally constituted Chinese officials appointed by their own National Government from functioning in the Capital of their own province or in its chief seaport! By making all kinds of secret demands upon the Chinese people for "special" and exclusive Japanese privileges within the territory of Shantung, a part of the Chinese Republic! Thus are Japanese and American policy toward Shantung exemplified. The American people are trying to raise a fund of ten million gold dollars for relieving distress in Shantung. The Japanese Government, despite the protests of the Japanese people, is keeping 20,000 armed troops in Shantung Province and persecuting these same Chinese people at the point of the bayonet and machine gun. And there are some Japanese who wonder why their Government is suspected and distrusted all over the world!

WOULD HAVE U. S. MEDIATE SINO-JAPANESE TROUBLE!

FOR SOME REASON the various news services which bring foreign news to China, seem to have overlooked a very important item during the closing days of the last U. S. Congress. This was a resolution which was introduced during the closing days of the session, which called upon the United States Government to offer its services as a mediator in the present complications between China and Japan. The resolution, which carried the title, "House Resolution No. 189" was as follows:

House Resolution 189

Whereas Japan and China appear in imminent danger of war due to recent happenings at Tsinan; and

Whereas such war would, due to foreign interests in China, involve many great powers of the world; and

Whereas the League of Nations is disqualified as an agent of mediation between China and Japan due to concessions held by its members in China; and

Whereas the United States holds no such concessions; and

Whereas the United States has always been an influence for peace in the Orient; and

Whereas the United States has been the traditional friend of both China and Japan, having in the case of Japan been mainly instrumental in establishing occidental contacts and in the case of China having been responsible for the open-door policy and the Washington treaties relative to a revision of the unilateral treaties; and

Whereas the United States has lately recognized the Nationalist Government of China as a juridical entity in the treaty negotiated concerning the Nanking losses; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Secretary of State of the United States communicate with the Chinese minister at Washington, with the Japanese ambassador at Washington, and with the Nationalist Government of China at Nanking, China, a tender of the offices of the United States to induce an amicable adjustment of the pending difficulties between China and Japan.

WHY NOT CONSTRUCT SOME "TEMPO" BUILDINGS?

THE NATIONALIST Government is faced with a serious problem in the lack of suitable buildings in Nanking for the purpose of housing the various governmental offices. Why not meet this urgent need through the construction of "tempo" buildings, the word *tempo* being an American coinage during the World War. The World War resulted in an enormous expansion of governmental activities with increased personnel in Washington, D. C. There were insufficient governmental buildings or hotels to house the new offices and personnel. This need was met through the construction of "tempo" buildings, otherwise temporary structures which served the purpose during the course of the war and for a considerable period thereafter. These buildings were constructed of frame and plaster with metal or tar roofs. They were built in a remarkably brief space of time and the cost was moderate. If the Nationalist officials are serious in their intentions to make Nanking the new national capital, it will require many years before a suitable capital with appropiate buildings can be constructed. In the meantime the officials are severely handicapped by lack of suitable buildings for the conduct of office work. There can be no efficiency when offices are scattered all over the town and when men and women clerks are forced to live in primitive unsanitary quarters. There is plenty of vacant space in Nanking for the construction of temporary buildings which would serve the purpose for a considerable period and still would not interfere with the plans for the construction of a new capital. The Nationalists would like to have the foreign legations in Peking send representatives to Nanking, but there isn't a single decent hotel in the town for them to live in. We know of one newspaper correspondent who went to Nanking last winter and who had to sleep in a chair in a summer pavilion and of another one who had to sleep on the floor of the railway station. There are supposed to be several hundred young Chinese engineers with modern technical training, who are without jobs because there is no work to be done. According to the Nationalist politicians this is the period of "reconstruction." Therefore, why not put the Chinese engineers to work on an urgent national reconstruction problem, the building of some temporary structures in Nanking for the housing of the government offices and personnel and also for the housing of foreign visitors who would like to go to Nanking and see how the new government is functioning?

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze Continues as Minister at Washington

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, who has been the Chinese Minister in Washington, since March 10, 1921, has been appointed by the new Nationalist Government of China, to continue to represent China as Minister to the United States. Dr. Sze holds a master's degree from Cornell University. He was appointed Minister to London in 1914, remaining there throughout the World War, and was one of the five Chinese delegates attending the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919.

Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze and Mrs. Sze

The Washington *Star* says that the appointment of Dr. Sze as Minister of the newly formed Chinese government will prove highly acceptable to the United States. Dr. Sze has been the only recognized Minister of China in Washington since 1921. Since the establishment of the Nanking government, which was not recognized by the State Department, Dr. Sze has been acting for all factions in China, though accredited to the old Peking government. Few members of the diplomatic corps are better known in Washington than Dr. Sze. He is a product of Washington's public schools.

Exports from China to U. S. A. During May

Statistics compiled of the exports during May from the whole of China to the United States by the U. S. Consulate General at Shanghai show that a brisk business was done in egg products, particularly in dry yolk, of which $247,800 worth were shipped during the month. There was a fair business in raw hides generally and an exceptional spurt in "pony" hides, in which $149,929 worth of business was done during May. Goatskins showed up with $528,338, but this was nothing exceptional; the total for five months is $3,602,942. An exceptional business was done in dog skins during the month, namely to a value of $550,589. Some of the larger figures among undressed furs were: marmot, $400,442; weasel, $359,029. A good business was done in bristles, namely $486,888. Peanut products fared badly but shelled walnuts were exported to a value of $109,553. Chinese wood oil showed up with the handsome figure of $1,508,950, for May; total for first five months of year, $5,038,092. Sheeps' wool $1,271,656; raw silk, $3,045,974 represent fair monthly averages. Total for month, $14,395,049; for five months, $65,913,014. All figures are U. S. gold.

China's Serious Railway Problem

THE MINISTER of Communications, Mr. Wang Peh-chun, has issued a call for a National Communications Conference to be convened in the national capital at Nanking on August 10. He has issued an invitation to chambers of commerce and bankers association throughout the country to send delegates to the meeting and in addition has invited all of the various provinces and official organs and government departments interested in communications, to send delegates. In the meantime, Mr Wang is taking an inspection trip over the various railway lines north of the Yangtsze River for the purpose of familiarizing himself with actual conditions. On July 6, the Central Political Council of the Nationalist Government took up for consideration the following proposals for the improvement of railway communications which was drafted by the Minister of Communications:

1. As regards the improvement of present communications:

a. Restoration to their normal conditions of various means of communications.

b. Eradicate the accumulated evil practices and improve the existing conditions.

c. Extension of work on the different kinds of communications.

d. Liquidation of outstanding debts and revision of contracts or agreements.

2. As regards the immediate carrying out of necessary enterprises:

a. Completion of the unfinished section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, extending from Chuchow, eastern Hunan, to Shiuchow, northern Kwangtung.

b. Completion of the unfinished section of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway connecting Chientangkiang and Tsoyokiang.

c. Extension of the Lung-hai Railway from Lingpao, western Honan, to Lanchow, central Kansu.

d. Reconstruction of a part of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.

e. Construction of a network of wireless stations, telegraph and post offices throughout the country.

f. Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of cars and locomotives.

g. Installation of an air transportation service.

h. Taking over control of the administration of navigation.

3. As regards the planning of future enterprises:

a. Preparation of a map showing a comprehensive system of railways for future construction at stated periods.

b. Preparation of a chart comprising a system of national public highways to be constructed.

c. Organization and establishment of an iron and steel works.

d. Formulation of a program for the development of river conservancy.

e. Encouragement and development of the shipping industry.

The chief problem involved in getting the Chinese Government Railways back into operation, from the standpoint of the Nationalist Government, depends largely upon the outcome of negotiations now proceeding between the nationalist Generals Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang and the "Young General" Chang Hsueh-liang of Fengtien, the reason being that when the Fengtien troops retreated they took back with them practically all of the engines and freight-cars belonging to the principal lines north of the Yangtsze River, that is, the Tientsin-Pukow lline, Peking-Hankow line, Peking-Suiyuan line and Tsinan-Tsingtao line. The exact number of locomotives and freight and passenger cars "taken" to Manchuria by the retreating Fengtien troops is not known, but according to an unofficial estimate the number of locomotives is between 300 and 400 and the number of cars approximately 6,000. This constitutes about 60 percent of the available rolling stock of the Government railways north of the Yangtsze, but leaves the Nationalists in a worse position than the figures indicate because the engines and cars which the Fengtien militarists did not take, are mostly in a broken-down condition and cannot be operated. The value of the rolling stock carried away by the Fengtien Party is valued at approximately $54,000,000.

Mr. Wang Peh-chun, the Minister of Communications in the Nationalist Government, is a native of the town of Hingi, Kweichow Province. He received his education in Japan where he studied political economy at the Central University. Upon returning to China he published a newspaper in Shanghai for a time but shortly afterwards went to Szechuen and Kweichow Provinces where he joined the revolutionary movement against Yuan Shih-kai. In 1918 he represented Szechuen and Kweichow provinces in the revolutionary government at Canton. In 1919 he served as Minister of Communications in the Canton Military Government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Later he served as Civil-Governor of Kweichow. Last year he was appointed Minister of Communications under the Nationalist Government at Nanking and still holds this position. He is also a member of the Government Council and Central Political Committee and concurrently serves as President of the First Chao-University (formerly Nanyang College) at Shanghai. He is forty-three years old

There is a hope, of course, that the political complications of Nationalist China and the Fengtien Party may be adjusted shortly in order that the Government railways may be able to resume operation. But even though this is accomplished, the railways of China are in a deplorable condition; undoubtedly the worst in the history of the country. Years of warfare, destruction of roadbeds and rolling stock and theft of incomes which should have gone for maintenance and operation but instead went to military chieftains have left the rail lines in a pitiable condition.

Except for one or two short lines, regular train schedules have become a thing almost of the past. Accomodations virtually do not exist for passenger

travel and freight transportation is little better. As the Nationalists, who now proclaim their control of all China from Canton to Peking, came north from Canton in 1926 their retreating enemies butchered the railways before they allowed them to pass into the hands of the advancing Southerners. Roadbeds were ruined, bridges blown up and rolling stock taken along with the retreating forces or destroyed. In many instances round-houses and repair shops and water-tanks were stripped of all equipment and blown up before the Nationalists arrived. As the Nationalists went north of the Yangtsze river where their opposition became stronger they also resorted to railway destruction as they were forced to give up ground which they had formerly captured. Prior to Chang Tso-lin's evacuation of Peking and flight to Mukden last June 5, only to meet his death as his train pulled into his Manchurian stronghold by his car being blown up, the Manchuria chieftain stripped the northern rail lines of virtually every bit of rolling stock and took it to Manchuria with him and destroyed the repair shops. The lines from Peking to Hankow, Peking to Pukow and Peking to Suiyuan were stripped of their rolling stock, Chang taking it northward as his forces gave up territory south of Peking.

As a result of these depredations these lines cannot hope to resume normal commercial business for many months or until the Nationalists can procure and place in operation new equipment of virtually every sort required by a railroad, an order requiring vast sums of money and time to procure the cars. The rehabilitation of the railways of North China is but a part of the huge railway repair job awaiting the Nationalists. Lines to the South of the Yangtsze river, although few in number, are in almost equally bad repair as those north of the Yangtsze and will require time and money to return them to an efficient basis. The rolling stock on the South China roads is not as scarce as on those of North China but that to be had has been mistreated by various military outfits until it is of little practical use. Locomotives for the great part have not been in repair shops since they were placed in operation. In most cases they have been operated by frantic military leaders until they would run no more and then abandoned.

In the face of these gigantic difficulties awaiting them, the Nationalists at Nanking have announced a "railway reconstruction program" along with any number of other reconstruction undertakings which at best will take years and millions of dollars to achieve. It is the hope of the Nationalist regime to revive rail service between Shanghai and Peking, a service which has not been open to the public for five years, due to warfare in the area. The Peking-Hankow service is also to be resumed as quickly as possible. This road, with the exception of a short section destroyed by the Northerners as they evacuated Peking, is said to be in better repair than most other Chinese roads. All of the principal railways of China are now nominally under Nationalist control, excepting, of course, those lines in Manchuria and along the Siberian frontier in which Chinese money has been invested. The roads about which the Nationalists hope to form a rail system tapping every province of China are: Peking to Hankow, 755 miles; Tientsin to Pukow (Nanking), 629 miles; Peking to Mukden (Nationalist only from Peking to Tientsin now), 525 miles; Peking to Suiyuan, Shansi province, 507 miles; Haichow, Kiangsu province, to Tungkuan, Shensi province, 533 miles; Canton to Hankow, 700 miles; Tsingtao to Tsinanfu (Shantung railway), 256 miles; Shanghai to Nanking, 193 miles; Taiyuanfu, Shansi province, to Shihchiachuang (junction on Peking Hankow railway), 151 miles (narrow guage); Shanghai to Hangchow, 118 miles.

Mr. Wang Peh-chun, the Nationalist Minister of Communications, in a recent statement declared that it would require at least $100,000,000 to put the Chinese Government railways back on their feet, an impossible sum to raise at this time owing to the fact that the credit of the railways has largely been destroyed by the preceding officials of the Peking Government who have defaulted on their obligations to foreign and domestic companies handling railway materials. China is said to owe approximately G. $25,000,000 for railway materials purchased in the past ten years, much of which is to American concerns for the supply of locomotives, cars, steel rails, bridge material and timber. Total railway loans including bond issues, supply of materials and miscellaneous loans and advances are listed in the 1928 issue of the *China Year Book* at $520,907,121,54 (silver). It is this large foreign financial obligation of the Chinese Government Railways which chiefly has been responsible for various interventionist schemes in recent years on the part of foreign interests who would take over the railways and hold them as security until the loans are paid off. According to an estimate appearing in the *China Year Book*, the total investment value of the Chinese Government Railways, is given as $648 512,917.76 (silver).

Under normal conditions the Chinese railways are said to be the most profitable in the world, a fact which has for many years caused railway construction engineers to turn their eyes in this direction. But under the civil-war conditions which have prevailed in China almost continuously since the first revolution in 1911, the Chinese Government lines probably have been the least profitable from the standpoint of the foreign and domestic investor, the reason for this situation being that the railways have been the playthings of the militarists temporarily in control of the territories bordering the various lines. The railway treasuries have been looted of every penny of revenue and equipment for which the foreign seller has not been paid, has been allowed to deteriorate and in many cases has been destroyed.

However, the situation is not an impossible one provided the Nationalists succeed in their present plans for unification and rehabilitation. China with a territory considerably in excess of that of the United States has only some 7,500 miles of railways in comparison with America's 260,000 miles. Foreign engineers who have investigated the railway situation in China have stated that China could easily finance out of earnings at least 50,000 miles of new railways in the next decade provided some plan could be worked out for efficient civilian operation without interference on the part of the military elements. From an immediate standpoint, there is considerable talk of utilizing the British and Belgian Boxer indemnities as security for loans for the purpose of rehabilitating two of the railway lines, the Lung-Hai and the Canton-Hankow lines. From the standpoint of the Lung-Hai, the road running from Haichow on the Yellow Sea some 600 miles westward through northern Kiangsu and Honan provinces, the desire is to extend this line further west through Shensi and Kansu provinces, to Lanchowfu in order to make those areas accessible for emigration from the densely populated coastal provinces. Despite the disturbed political situation in recent years work has continued on this line through Belgian, French and Dutch interests until

the road now reaches practically to the western border of Honan province.

The British are particularly interested in the Chinese Government line between Canton and Hankow and are greatly desirous of assisting China in the completion of a gap of some 200 miles between central Hunan and northern Kwangtung Province. It is reported that the British have offered to finance this construction providing the Chinese would be agreeable to linking up the Canton-Hankow line with a section known as the Canton-Kowloon line which, if done would bring the produce of Hunan and Kwangtung provinces to the doors of Hongkong, the British Colony in South China. This matter however, is confused with the Canton-Hongkong political situation and will be difficult of solution.

Whatever is done in the extensive way of railway financing will have to be done in connection with general plans for financial and economic rehabilitation which are now under consideration by the Ministry of Finance. From the standpoint of immediate financial needs in order to resume operation on the roads north of the Yangtse, Mr. Wang Peh-chun, the Minister of Communications, is said to have plans in mind for raising domestic loans from the local Chinese banks.

The American Campaign for a Ten Million Dollar China Famine Fund

ARMED with a letter of endorsement signed by Herbert Hoover, Republican Candidate for President of the United States, a national committee composed of well-known Americans who are interested in China, has launched a campaign in the United States for a G. $10,000,000 fund for famine relief in China. The campaign started in New York City on June 7 when a public meeting and demonstration was held on the steps of the New York City Hall which was participated in by Mayor Walker of New York, Dr. S. S. Young, Chinese Consul-General and a number of other prominent Americans and in addition several hundred Chinese school children and University students.

Mayor Walker, according to a report of the meeting in the *New York Times*, praised the campaign as a "worthy humanitarian charity" and said that New York would respond with its "customary generosity and spirit to help the famine-stricken and to aid in restoring China to the peace and prosperity which she so richly deserves." Continuing, he declared,

"New York is a large cosmopolitan city which has never known and never will know any discrimination between race, color or creed. I have a great personal interest in this campaign for the famine-stricken in China and shall do all in my power to help it along. I served for several years as a Representative in the Legislature of this district, which includes Chinatown, and know the Chinese as a peaceloving, industrious people who have given no trouble to their neighbors. In fact the Chinese of this city have shown themselves as a fine example for other peoples in our community to follow."

The National Committee which has been formed for the purpose of pushing the China Famine Relief Campaign is composed of approximately 100 Americans from various parts of the United States who are interested in China from a humanitarian standpoint. The executive Committee is composed of fifteen persons with Messrs. John Earl Baker and Wm. R. Johnson as General Secretaries, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman as Chairman, Dr. Edward H. Hume, Vice-Chairman and James A. Thomas, Treasurer.

The reports of the Department of Commerce indicate a very real famine in China from which several million people are suffering greatly. The American people have never failed to respond to a call for charity in time of need.

I wish to commend the effort of the China Famine Relief Fund in its attempt to bring this aid to a most unfortunate people and I trust it will meet with generous support.

HERBERT HOOVER

The general object of the campaign is covered in the following statement by Mr. Wm. R. Johnson, General Secretary, who for several years was engaged in missionary and educational work in Kiangsi Province.

China, as everyone knows, is the most populous nation in the world, with four hundred million people. Eighty-five per cent, of this population is estimated to be agricultural; that is, China has about three hundred and forty million people who subsist on the land.

Investigations made by the China International Famine Relief Commission in five provinces, where their investigators studied the conditions of each family in two hundred and forty villages, indicate that fifty-one percent, of more than seven thousand families investigated live on a total annual income of less than twenty-five dollars per year. The families investigated had an average of 5.3 members. These villages were taken at random and may be considered as representing the average condition of the agricultural population in those provinces under the ordinary conditions prevalent during recent years.

On the simplest fare and with a very small allowance for shelter and clothing the, minimum requirements of a family of five in these regions, if they are to have the bare necessities of existence, can not be provided for less than seventy-five dollars annually. This is based on a diet worked out by the Peking Medical College in the basis of the simplest possible fare. This fare includes grain, green vegetables in summer, salt-cabbage or salt-turnips in winter, and oil and salt.

It will be seen at once that in these sections studied a very considerable percentage of the population was living on less than the absolute requirements for subsistance, or in other words were actually starving in ordinary times. Estimates based on these and other similar studies justify the conclusion that in ordinary times not less than thirty millon people in China are attempting to live on less than the minimum requirements to sustain life. Thousands of these die daily. With the civil war and the resultant stagnation of trade, and with the terrible conditions of the present season in Shantung, where ten million are reported destitute, the total of those living on less than the minimum requirements for subsistance is probably now not less than fifty million.

Twelve Percent in Desperate Poverty

This means that twelve per cent, of the population of the entire country are living under such desperate conditions of poverty that they are actually starving to death. No western nation could possibly maintain a stable government under such conditions. Were China not faced with any other problems of reconstruction, this alone would be sufficient to tax the ingenuity of the wisest of statesmen.

With a population vastly larger than that of any other nation, and that population living very largely off of the agricultural resources of the country, Chinese agriculture has been developed with a very elaborate system of drainage and irrigation. For thousands of years, China's best engineering skill has been devoted to the control of her rivers and to facilitating the distribution of water to her vast plains. All of this has required careful government supervision and constant care of dykes and channels, with the investment annually of large sums of money for maintenance.

Owing to the breakdown of government during the latter years of the Manchu regime, and the disorders that have accompanied the revolution of recent years, relatively little attention has been given to these conservancy matters, with the result that everywhere dyke systems are out of repair, and every flood season sees the destruction of some part of these elaborate works, which are usually of earth construction.

Moreover, the same problem that confronts America in controling the Mississippi confronts China in her efforts to control the Yellow, the Yangtze, and her other rivers.

Seven Millions Raised in 1920-21

America has heard little or nothing of famine in China since 1920-21, when more than seven million dollars was raised in this country to assist in the great famine of that year. The fact is, however, that due to the neglect of China's waterways for the past generation, no year in the last decade has been without its severe famine in some part of China. The year 1924 was particularly disastrous. During that year, great floods occurred in the Peking-Tientsin area and, at the same time, there were extensive floods in several of the Yangtze provinces, namely. Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi. In the last named province, where I have resided for twenty years, there is a large lake near the Yangtze into which flows the whole drainage system of the province. About this lake are hundreds of square miles of delta lands threaded with numerous river channels. Between these channels, elaborate dyke systems have been developed to protect the rich lowlands. With the unusually high floods of 1925, most of these dykes melted away. Our provincial International Famine Relief Committee repaired more than ninety miles of dyke surrounding some of these areas at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and within the dykes thus rebuilt, the homes and farms of a population of more than four hundred thousand people were protected. Investigations of our Committee at that time indicated that not more than one-fourth of these people would have been able to maintain themselves on the winter crops and the occasional crop secured during the year when no high water occurred, had the dykes not been repaired. The only alternative for the remaining three hundred thousand people, had this work not been done, would have been for them to turn to banditry or to begging for a living. Thus their care in one form or another would have been thrown upon the remaining resources of the province. The work done was, however, of the nature of temporary repair. To have rebuilt those dykes adequately would have required three-quarters of a million dollars.

This but illustrates the desperate needs of the agricultural population generally. Under these conditions, great numbers of people have been driven by force of circumstances to become brigands when, were it at all possible for them to make a living otherwise, they would have remained law abiding citizens. Other multitudes have enlisted in the armies and were glad enough to remain there for the one or two meals a day received, even though pay was months in arrears. The desperation to which the rural population has been reduced is terrible to contemplate. Recent news despatches from some of these areas give most harrowing details.

Situation Acute in Shantung

In Shantung, where the problem is complicated by the silting up of channels and the consequent failure of drainage system and, more recently, by drought and locusts as well as by civil war, the conditions are most desperate. With all food resources gone, the population of whole villages and towns has deserted the homes and is struggling forth along the highways toward other regions, in desperate search for food. Other millions roam the countryside in the desperation that only the famished know, seizing anything that may be converted into food to supply their immediate cravings. Yet other millions, dazed and stupified, remain in or near their homes, peeling the bark from trees, gathering straw and chaff, and digging out the last fragments of grass roots from the parched land, yes, even digging up the clay itself to satisfy their hunger, which ever remains unsatisfied. This is the picture of want and suffering and of human calamity that must appeal to the most hard-hearted, the most sophisticated.

To say that these multitudes should be left to suffer uncared for because of the civil warfare that still continues in China is to say that suffering caused by human frailty should be left unrelieved. The people who are starving are as innocent of the present strife as was Belgium in the Great War, or the orphans left by the Turkish atrocities in Armenia. A nation whose history records a Sherman's March to the sea, with its burning of towns, and destructing of crops, and other resources, conducted as a military measure in civil war, can hardly complain when such methods are used in civil warfare in other lands. The appeal to succor innocent victims of such a calamity from death by starvation remains a legitimate appeal to human sympathy, the cynics to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Faced with this whole situation, relief agencies have seen that to feed the starving population is not enough. If their desperate plight is to be more than temporarily relieved, relief must be given in a form that will work towards a permanent solution of the difficulty through the removal of the causes of the distress. Obviously a broad program of reconstruction is needed. Fortunately, it has been possible to work out plans whereby, while feeding the famine refugees the able bodied among them are required to work on dykes and roads and other reclamation projects. Labor is paid for in grain, and practically as many people are fed as if food were distributed free. The work is carefully supervised by competent engineers.

Constructive Relief Planned

The necessary cleaning out of river channels, rebuilding and strengthening of dykes, the construction of new reclamation projects, which are entirely feasible in some areas, and the restoring of drainage and irrigation works to their former state of efficiency throughout the country, would require expenditures comparable to the largest sums that have been discussed in connection with the problem of taming the lower Mississippi.

On the other hand, millions of these sufferers in China can be relieved with the expenditure of very modest sums. The China International Famine Relief Commission, during the last five years, has expended in constructive measures of the sort indicated more than twenty-five million dollars Mexican in large and small projects of this general character, with the result that conditions have been very greatly alleviated for millions of people. They have made altogether a worth while beginning. It is impossible, however, to face up to the major elements of the situation without talking in terms of millions of dollars.

What can be done with relatively small sums is well illustrated by the situation in the Tientsin-Peking area. The great floods of 1924 here reduced a population of some millions to complete want, the water occupying the best of their fields and villages for many months. Crops to a value of one hundred and fifty million dollars were destroyed. Part of this same population was fed by funds sent to China in the great famine of 1920—21, the funds at that time being spent almost exclusively in free distributions of food. Had the present methods of famine relief been then in vogue, half of the sum distributed in free relief, in addition to doing all that was then done in the way of the feeding of starving people, could have provided for the digging of a forty-five mile channel from Tientsin to the sea, which would have provided an outlet for the drainage of all this region, and the country would have been spared the 1924 flood. With the methods of relief now in vogue, whereby the able bodied among the refugees are required to work on some famine prevention project while they and their dependents are being fed, effective measures also are taken to prevent future disasters, such as this Chihli flood of 1924.

In view of all the circumstances, some of which are but suggested in this brief discussion, it has seemed to the China Famine Relief, National Committee, that it is useless to suggest any relief at all unless we propose a minimum fund of $10,000,000 for relief work of this character. By proposing to give relief in this emergency through the carrying out of work projects of a more or less permanent nature, we are making an attack upon the problem that utilized the best experience and conclusions of the scientific work that has been done in the experimentation of the past few years. We will not only feed those in want, but also provide against future calamities.

Chinese and Western Civilizations

BY DR. SAO-KE ALFRED SZE*

Differences of culture do not necessarily connote a relationship of superiority and inferiority. Culture or civilization is not an entity or thing of so definite a character that its elements may be precisely stated, nor are its merits or demerits so absolute that they may be asserted to exist without regard to the material and spiritual conditions of the people to whom they are applied. As a mere matter of speculative interest it is conceivably possible for one to form the idea of a perfect culture or civilization which will exhibit every element of excellence which ethical inquiry of social philosophy can conceive of, but such an ideal will necessarily remain wholly within the field of abstract speculation. In the concrete or really existing world as we have it, the merits of each culture or civilization must depend upon the special characteristics and conditioning needs of the people possessing it.

With regard to the manner in which differing cultures or civilizations should be viewed, there is a strong presumption that for each people their native or indigenous civilization is, in its general aspects, a better one than would be an alien civilization or culture. This is so because a general manner of living, which includes social and political customs, and ethical, artistic, and religious ideals, which in the aggregate constitute a civilization, is necessarily a creation of slow growth, being the product of material and spiritual needs as they have made themselves manifest.

Benefits from Alien Culture

I would not for a moment assert that the different peoples of the world may not profit by a study of the cultures other than their own in order to learn wherein their own civilizations are defective, and, therefore to determine the ways in which their own several civilzations may be improved. But I am sure that the attempt to substitute, in a sudden or rapid manner, an alien civilization for an indigenous one, whatever the relative merits of the two civilizations as an abstract or detached proposition may be will be fraught with disaster to the people whose culture is displaced. In other words, desirable results can be attained only if the native or indigenous civilization is retained as a basis to build upon, and the modifications of it introduced only when they can be assimilated with existing institutions and modes of life without disturbing the fundamental ideals of the people or doing violence to their racial instincts or genius.

There was a time, about a century ago, that the Chinese deemed their civilization to be inherently superior to that of all other peoples. So strongly did this complex of superiority prevail that they were contemptuous of those other civilizations regarding which, it is to be observed, they in fact, knew almost nothing, and what little they did know was not of the better aspects of Occidental standards of conduct.

Now, however, the situation is different. My people recognize the fact that there are elements in Western thought and modes of life which are superior to the corresponding elements in their own civilization and, therefore, they desire to borrow and adapt these elements to their own needs. Especially they admire the scientific thought of the Western World, and its efficient modes of administering public and private affairs.

While recognizing what is good in Western industrialism, and that, whether they like it or not, the increase of industrialism in China is inevitable, my people hope that this increase will not be so rapid that they will not be able so to control it as to avoid the evils which have attended it in other countries, and which, in truth, have already made themselves manifest in certain industrialized ports of China such as Shanghai. Therefore, my people do not wish the process of westernization of their economic life to be advanced at a forced rate. They desire that time should be given to adjust their laws to the new conditions so that their social life will not be disrupted.

In the field of government my people have been greatly influenced by the democratic ideas of the West, and especially by those of the United States, and are seeking to put them into practice. This they have sought to do in such a radical manner that, for the time being, political disorder and administrative demoralization have resulted. They have not, however, lost their belief in the validity of the doctrine, so eloquently declared by your great President Lincoln, that government should be of the people, by the people and for the people, and they are convinced that, if left free to solve their own political problems, they will succeed in establishing a national government which will be at once popular in character, efficient in its administration, and powerful enough to realize the ends for the securing of which all political authority is maintained.

Preserving Chinese Culture

With all their regard for Western learning and for Western pedagogical methods, my people are convinced, as are also, I may say, the peoples of other countries, including the United States, that it is culturally and politically imperative that every nation should control its own educational policies. Therefore, it is, that the political authorities in China are now insisting that, so far as deemed by them desirable, the schools established and maintained in China by foreigners shall submit to reasonable governmental regulations. These foreign schools, I may add, are mostly those maintained by missionary organizations, and, I am happy to say that, for the most part, these missionary organizations have recognized the propriety of the school regulations which have been promulgated.

What influence Christian missionary work is destined to have upon Chinese civilization, it is difficult to say. Certainly the subject is too vast and complicated for me to discuss in the very few minutes which remain to me. This much may, however, be said, that in no other aspect of the contact between Chinese and Western civilization is it so necessary that the general propositions which I have earlier declared should be applied. This means that it should be recognized that the Chinese have indegenous religious and ethical convictions which, however much they may differ from those of the Western peoples, exhibit excellencies which the open-minded and non-bigoted person must recognize.

The Chinese people, though they appreciate that in many respects they may profit by a study and adaptation of thought and practices of other nations, are none the less rightly proud of their own civilization, and believe that it contains elements which are peculiar to it and which they desire to retain. This legitimate pride in their own culture is, indeed, a part and parcel of the new feeling of nationalism which now so strongly pervades the whole people of China and which makes them determined to control their own destinies, whether cultural or political. They are, therefore, a unit in demanding not only that the engagements of the Powers entered into in 1922 at the Washington Conference with regard to the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China shall be scrupulously observed, but that, in all other respects, China shall be freed from foreign control which in any way limits the freedom of action of the Chinese as a sovereign and nationally self-conscious people,

*Extracts from an address delivered at the commencement of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., June 8, 1928, at which time Dr. Sze, who is Chinese Minister to the United States, had conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws

Strict Ban on Smoking and Drinking

The Ministry of the Interior at Nanking has issued regulations for the prohibition of smoking and the drinking of alcohol by persons under twenty years of age. Minors above thirteen years of age found guilty of disobeying the new regulations are to be fined five dollars or less for each offense. Parents or guardians of childrem under thirteen years of age are instructed to place them under strict discipline; tobacco, wine, and drinking and smoking apparatus found in their possession are to be confiscated.

Chekiang Province to Improve Silk Culture Methods

A proposed program for the improvement of the silk industry in Chekiang province provides plans for the raising of the standard of workers and for improving the methods of cultivation. Higher grade workers must in future possess a basic knowledge of the silk industry and in order that a properly trained staff may be built up, sericulture departments are to be created in colleges and universities and a certain number of skilled workers are to be sent to foreign countries for further study.

"Hongs & Homes" Summer Edition

The summer edition of "Hongs & Homes" which it may be stated is the Shanghai edition of the old-established Rosenstock's Directory, made its appearance during the week, quite up to date and replete with information. It contains 20 maps of Shanghai with 2,000 map references, and in addition to the statistical matter usually found in a directory there are sections devoted to Recreation, Religions and Holidays. It sells for $5.

The Nationalists Demand Revision of Treaties

The principal question on the Chinese political horizon at present is the strenuous efforts that are being made by the Nationalists to end all treaties which do not put China on a full basis of equality with foreign Powers. The telegrams below are condensed from Reuter's service.

Washington, June 16.—Basing his request on a statement by Mr. Kellogg in February, 1927, that the United States would negotiate new treaties with any responsible Government of China, Dr. C. C. Wu, representing the newly established Nanking Nationalist Government, has asked the State Department for immediate revision of the Chinese treaties.

Secretary Kellogg, Dr. Wu said to-day, has taken the matter under advisement.

Dr. Wu said that as the delegated representative of the Chinese Government he would insist on China being given new treaties that would allow her to manage her own finance, and tending to abolish extraterritoriality and the most disliked and highly controversial portion of the present treaties.

"It has been a traditional policy of the United States as well as other foreign Powers to recognize the government in power in Peking," he said, "The Nationalists now are in charge of that city and recognition no doubt soon will follow.

"Recognition is not absolutely necessary, The new Government of China doesn't really care whether it is recognized or not so long as the Powers show an inclination to adjust the wrongs so blatantly obvious in the old, outworn unilaterial treaties now in force."

Scrap All Treaties

Dr. Wu said that China had no inclination to adjust any one portion of the old treaties but hoped that the United States would see fit to "scrap the entire lot and start new relations with the new Government on a perfectly clean international slate."

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, has informed the State Department that he now represents the Nationalist Government in this country and has raised the Nationalist flag over the Legation here. He would not talk concerning the attitude of the State Department toward his new Government other than to say that he hoped this country soon would follow the traditional policy of recognizing the Government in power in Peking.

Information from London, Dr. Wu said, led him to believe that unless the United States acted soon, Great Britain would be the first of the Great Powers to recognize the new Chinese Government. He declared that the psychological effect of such an act by Great Britain would be exceedingly favorable to the British in China.

"There is increasing evidence that Great Britain and China will arrive at some mutually satisfactory agreement in the near future," Dr. Wu said, "The relations between the two countries have been strained at times but there are no problems which the Chinese and British have to face which cannot be amicably solved."

Italy and Japan

Peking, July 9.--The Italian Minister states that he has not yet received a Note from the Nanking Government in regard to the expiry of the treaty between Italy and China, but when this was received he would forward it immediately to Rome. He pointed out that Italy had already expressed her willingness in principle to consider treaty revision and he had made this clear, but Italy was not prepared to admit that the existing treaty lapsed on June 30 as a consequence of a declaration to that effect by the Nationalist Government. Italy would maintain her legal position.

"There is nothing in Article XXVI of the Treaty of October, 1866," he declared, "to justify the view that the Treaty is no longer in force. Only certain commercial clauses are liable to be revised. It is improbable that Italy will accept at any time a position of inferiority to any other Power having interests in China."

Japanese Treaty Explained

A member of the Japanese Legation stated this morning that Japan came under the second section of the Nationalist Government's declaration on July 7 (i. e. that the Nationalist Government will immediately take steps to terminate, in accordance with proper procedure, those unequal treaties which have not yet expired and conclude new treaties) for, although the treaty with China expired in October, 1926, Article

(*Continued on page 239*)

TANG SHAO-YI PLEASED THAT HOOVER GETS NOMINATION

China's veteran diplomat, Tang Shao-yi, who came to Shanghai for a sojourn recently from his ancestral home in Kwangtung, to which he retired several years ago, was brought into the limelight again last April when he was interviewed by B. W. Fleisher, proprietor of the *Japan Advertiser*, as to what the truth was concerning the attack which had been made on Herbert Hoover as regards his connection with the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., at Chinwangtao, in 1900 and 1901. In said interview Mr. Tang emphatically denied that Mr. Hoover's actions had been otherwise than honorable, and valuable to the company. Among other things Mr. Tang said, "In the eighteen months Mr. Hoover was associated with the company, as engineer and later as manager, he transformed the property from one that had been financially unsuccessful to a highly profitable enterprise." Mr. Tang is highly gratified that Hoover has been selected as the Republican Presidential candidate.

—*Photo by Merle La Voy (Pathe News)*

Tang Shao-yi Reading the News that Hoover is Nominated

Tang Shao-yi is 68 years of age and was among the first group of students sent to America with government support. One of Mr. Tang's first public appointments was as assistant in the Korean Maritime Customs in 1882. He rendered valuable assistance to Yuan Shih-kai in Shantung in suppressing the Boxer troubles in 1900. In July 1908 he was sent as a special envoy to thank the United States for waiving part of the Boxer indemnity. In 1911 Mr. Tang was appointed President of the Board of Communications. In February 1919 he was appointed by the Canton government to head the southern delegation to the conference held in Shanghai for the settlement of China's internal troubles. He acted as Prime Minister under Li Yuan hung. The Anfu-Fengtien party appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1924, but Mr Tang declined to take office, and shortly afterwards went into retirement.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with Chinese political situation and Japanese activitie in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Mukden, July 3—Gen. Chang Chung-chang, former Fengtien warlord of Shantung arrived here this morning from Shanhaikwan.

Peking, July 4—Chang Hsueh-liang sent a telegram to Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan, Bei Tsung-chi, Ho Cheng-chun, Tan Yen-kai and Feng Yu-hsiang today stating he has decided to withdraw the Fengtien troops north of the Great Wall and states he has sent representatives to Peking to discuss peace.

Mukden, July, 4—Chinese merchants here hoisted the five-barred flag today upon the installation of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang as Pacification General of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Tokyo, July 4—The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* in an editorial today commenting on the recent Shanghai Economic Conference referred to the action of the Shanghai bankers and financiers in financing the Nationalist Government, stated that this action of the Shanghai financiers is tantamount to a destruction of the Nationalist leaders if they refuse to carry out the wishes of the bankers.

Peking, July 4—It is learned that the Nationalist authorities are planning to pacify the Three Eastern Provinces at the point of the bayonet. This is indicated in the appointment of Gen. Ho Cheng-chun to subjugate the Three Eastern Provinces. But on the other hand it is believed that the real intentions of the Nationalists is to accellerate the surrender of the Fengtien armies without using force.

Peking, July 4—Japan's attitude toward Nanking's intentions to revise the treaties, remains unchanged, in view of the fact that the Sino-Japanese treaties are still under course of negotiations.

Tsinan, July 4—The subversive activities of the "plain-clothes" soldiers of the Nationalists are continuing within the walled city here which is now under the protection of the 6th Division of the Japanese army. This is shown in the blowing up of trains and the shooting of Japanese sentries. The two "plain clothes" men who were killed by the Japanese recently belonged to Feng Yu-hsiang's army. Under such circumstances, it is necessary for the Japanese military at Tsinan to check these activities so long as the "plain clothes" troops are rampant.

Peking, July 4—It is reported that the Nationalist Government intends to call an Unequal Treaty Revision Conference in Nanking on July 20, but it is believed in Diplomatic circles here that Nanking is only staging a "feeler. Apart from the revision of the Sino-Japanese and Sino-French treaties which have expired, there are still in force the Sino-American and Sino-British Treaties, which are too important to be tackled on short order.

Peking, July 4—With the arrival of Chiang Kai-shek and other Nationalist leaders in Peking, the various Nationalist organizations have started their propaganda activities and there are beginning to appear anti-Japanese handbills and inflammatory stump-speeches are being made. There are many bitter-enders against things Japanese among the troops of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang who were baptized by anti-Japanism at the time of the Tsinan incident and they are all, including the women's corps, engaged in anti-Japanese activities along the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Tientsin, July 5—It is reported that Gen. Yang Yu-ting has removed his forces from Luanchow to Changli and fortifications are being constructed in this district by coolies from Shanhaikwan.

Peking, July 5—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan held a great banquet at the Waichaopu this evening for the foreign diplomatic officials, but Gen. Chiang Kai-shek did not attend.

Tokyo, July 6—It is authoritatively reported that the Nationalist Government has awarded the contract for the construction of a wireless station at Shanghai to cost $600,000 to the German Siemens Company and that other stations are shortly to be erected at Nanking, Hankow and in Honan and Shensi provinces,

Harbin, July 6—A group of mounted bandits removed some rails on the Chinese-Eastern Railway at Huangtaohotse, wrecked a train proceeding to Manchuli and killed several passengers while others were kidnapped. A company of railway guards has been dispatched to the scene.

Tokyo, July 6—While the Japanese Foreign Office is said to be ready to submit terms to the Chinese over the Tsinan incident, despite the uncertain attitude of the Chinese, the Japanese War Office assumes an attitude that the case should be postponed, the War Office desiring to retain one Division of troops in Shantung to patrol the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway and mines along the railway and to raise the funds from the railway receipts. Under the circumstances War Minister Shirakawa today discussed the situation with Premier Baron Tanaka.

Mukden, July 6—According to Major Giga, Japanese adviser to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, he met Gen. Yang Yu-ting on July 3 and talked to him, hence the reports of the assassination of Gen. Yang are not true.

Tokyo, July 7—Some 25 offenders who counterfeited the bonds of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway to the amount of Yen 500,000, have been arrested.

Peking, July 7—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, in an interview following the ceremonial functions at the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, declared that the Communists must be extirpated, root and branch and disbandment of troops must be carried out immediately.

Tokyo, June 7—Premier Baron Tanaka discussed with Cabinet members important diplomatic questions relating to Soviet Russia and China, but the results are kept secret. It is learned however that the Russian question concerned the relations of the Japanese Communist Party and the Third International; Gen. Shirakawa, War Minister states that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang was installed as Pacification Commissioner in the Three Eastern Provinces and that representatives had been sent to Peking to discuss pending questions. Owing to a fear of disturbances when the Fengtien troops are withdrawn north of the Great Wall, the Japanese have sent a force to Shanhaikwan to protect Japanese lives and property.

Tokyo, June 7—Replying to the protests lodged by the Japanese Government with the Soviet Authorities asking whether the Soviet Government had anything to do with the Third International which is alleged to be connected with the Japanese Communists, the Soviet authorities have declared that there is no connection between the Soviet Government and the Third International.

Tokyo, July 7—Premier Baron Tanaka is expected to appoint Mr. Matsudaira as Ambassador to London and Mr. Debuchi as Ambassador to Washington.

Tokyo, July 8—It is reported that Japan will shortly recognize Nanking as the capital of China.

Peking, July 7—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's message to the Nationalist Government on the so-called Manchurian question is reported to recommend the organization of a branch political council in the Three Eastern Provinces with Chang Hsueh-liang as chairman of the Council and that the Nationalist troops should not proceed further than Shanhaikwan and that the Fengtien troops will be disbanded in proportion to disbandment elsewhere in China; the statement has been forwarded to Nanking.

Tokyo, July 8—The Chinese community in Yokohama numbering about 3,000 held a celebration on the completion of the Northern expedition, the Nationalist flag being displayed everywhere from Chinese shops.

Peking, July 8.—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang at the Nationalist Military conference in Peking proposed that the Manchurian question be solved by the direct means of armed force. Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Li Tsung-jen however opposed such an idea, holding that a peaceful solution should be reached by political means. A proposal by General Chiang Kai-shek to refer the matter for decision to the Special Political Commission of the North-East was finally adopted.

Peking, July 8.—At a conference of military leaders it was decided that the troops under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and of the old Chihli-Shantung army are to be disposed of by General Chiang Kai-shek.

Mukden, July 9.—Representatives of the Provincial Assemblies of the Three Eastern Provinces drafted a Constitution stipulating that the sovereign right rests in the hands of the people, that three official organs be organized independently; that the Assembly take care of the Legislative and Administrative organs; that a joint Provisional Peace Preservation commission be formed and that the right of appointment and dismissal of Director Generals be given the Assembly.

Tokyo, July 9.—The Department of Commerce & Industry promulgated, to take effect today, a regulation restricting exportation of important commodities.

Tokyo, July 10—Japanese Military authorities have decided to withdraw the 8th division now stationed in Shantung, at an opportune time, and allocate the 3rd division in that area for the protection of Tsinan and the districts along the Kao-Tsi railway.

Shanghai, July 1—The newly appointed Minister to Siam, Mr. Yatabe, formerly consul general at Tsingtao, passed through Shanghai to-day enroute to his new post.

(Continued on page 243)

The Abolition of Likin

BY P. T. CHEN

THE abolition of likin is a long-discussed question. A stumbling-block to the Peking Tariff Conference, it has long been a bone of contention between foreigners and Chinese. The former, while expressing their willingness to give back to China her tariff autonomy, would make it conditional upon the abolition of likin; the latter, while promising to abolish likin, would have it dissociated from the issue of tariff autonomy. At the same time, it has always been apprehended that to abolish likin without providing adequate means for reimbursing the Provincial Governments for the enormous revenues they would be thus deprived of, would call forth strong opposition from the Provinces. And it must be remembered that the total likin revenue in the country is almost seventy millions dollars a year.

In view of the complicated issues involved, external as well as internal, it is interesting to note the resolution providing for the immediate abolition of likin and the levy in its place of consolidated consumption taxes, which was recently adopted by the businessmen and industrialists at the Economic Conference at Shanghai and also by the Central and Provincial treasurers at the Financial Conference at Nanking. The resolution was based on a scheme drafted (in Chinese) by Chia Sze-nien, Director of the General Revenues Department of the Ministry of Finance and Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, both at the Economic and the Financial Conference. The scheme advocates the wider use of the consolidated consumption tax as a substitute for likin, so as to enable the Central Government to reimburse the Provincial Treasuries for their losses from the abolition of likin. It also advocates the cancellation of the 2½% transit due now being charged on foreign goods in lieu of likin, and the levy in its place of a consolidated consumption tax, in addition to the tariff, on a few, selected, staple articles of import, the Chinese domestic products of the same kind to be subject to the same tax at the same rate.

Tax Must Be Reasonable

Mr. Chia lays down as the essential qualities of any tax scheme that it must be productive of national revenue and must not hamper industry and commerce. This is in consonance with the modern conception that public finance is not merely concerned with raising revenue but must also take into consideration the economic development of the nation. In other words, taxation being necessarily a drain upon commerce, must be so distributed as not to be overburdensome, or to kill off the trade altogether, thus closing up the source of national income in the future. In the light of this principle and of the experiences of western nations, Mr. Chia compares the system of likin with that of the consolidated consumption tax.

Historically, likin was first imposed in a few Provinces only as a temporary means to raise revenue for the sustenance of troops during the Taiping Movement. But since its inception, it has spread like fire thruout the length and breadth of the country. Moreover, other miscellaneous levies in the nature of likin have been instituted from time to time. The new Commodity Taxes and Special Levies introduced in some Provinces prove to be nothing but likin in disguise. To-day, likin stations are found everywhere; duties are demanded of all commodities in transit; different rates are enforced in different parts of the country. The vexations of such a tax are further enchanced by the systematic corruption of tax officials, who, indeed, are more to blame for the unpopularity and evil effects of the tax than the tax itself. Under their pernicious influences, smuggling and fraud become regular practices on the part of petty merchants. Thus likin is not only economically unsound because it is a fetter upon the development of commerce, but it also is morally reprehensible because it is a tax upon honesty.

Internal Transit Taxes

Internal transit duties of a similar nature as likin were also prevalent in Europe during the eighteenth century, of which the French Octroi and the Spanish Alcavala are notable examples. The levy of these duties was based upon the erroneous conception, generally held at that time, that the amount of the commodities that a person might consume formed a fair index to his personal wealth, and hence his tax-paying ability. The inherent unwarrentedness of this assumption, however, soon became apparent. "The poorer classes," says Mr. Chia, "were actually pressed much harder than the wealthy, in view of the heavy burden placed upon necessities. Moreover, the growth of industry extended the scope of trade and the internal transit duties became a positive barrier upon the circulation of commodities, and hence a hindrance to national economic development." The old internal transit duties, therefore, gave place to the new forms of consolidated consumption taxes.

According to Mr. Chia, consumption taxes have operated successfully in England, France, Italy, the United States, and Japan. The essential difference between them and the old internal transit duties is this: "While the old duties are levied on all commodities, the new consumption taxes are applicable only to a few. The commodities subject to taxation being carefully selected, the consumption taxes have proved exceedingly productive and have become important sources of the revenue of nations."

For the successful operation of the consumption tax, Mr. Chia expounds, it is imperative that the nature of the commodities on which the tax is to fall should be carefully scrutinized. He classifies taxable commodities roughly into three kinds: (1) Luxuries, as Tobacco, Wine and Toilet Articles and Requisites; (2) Semi-Luxuries, as Silk Products, Tin-foil papers (for religious ceremonies), and Sugar; and (3) Necessities consumed in enormous quantities, as Salt, Petroleum, and Timber. "By the nature of the consolidated consumption tax," says he, "the number of taxable commodities should be strictly limited; the rate of the duty should not be excessive; and the methods of collection should be simple. Special care must be taken regarding the taxing of necessities: only a few should be subject to consumption tax: and, when so taxed, the duty should be made specially low so as not to impose too heavy a burden upon the poorer sections of the population."

Consolidated Consumption Taxes

In view of the historic development of consolidated consumption taxes in China, Mr. Chia proposes (1) that consumption taxes which have been in force for a number of years, like those on Salt, Tobacco and Wine, should be reconstructed and consolidated so as to exclude all imposts of the nature of transit duties, and all possibilities of corruption and fraud and (2) that consumption taxes which have been newly established, like those on Petroleum and Cigarettes, should be systematized and standardized, especially as regards their laws, regulations, and means of collection.

The question remains, What should be done to imported articles after the abolition of likin and hence the automatic cancellation of the 2½% transit due now being charged on foreign goods in lieu of likin? In answer to this question, Mr. Chia suggests three possible alternatives: (1) Tariff duties be made all-inclusive, no other imposts being charged on imported commodities, as in England; (2) Consumption taxes besides the tariff be charged on imported commodities when deemed suitable, as in Italy and France; and (3) Consumption taxes be charged on a few of imported stables supplementary to the tariff, as in Japan in the case of petroleum, sugar, fabrics, and playing cards.

Of the three alternatives, Mr. Chia recommends the first principle as the most desirable for China when tariff autonomy is fully attained. In view of the present circumstances, however, he recommends that "after the abolition of likin, a consolidated consumption tax should be imposed in addition to the Customs tariff on a few, selected, staple articles of import, native products of the same kind being subject to the same tax at the same rate, while other imported articles should be admitted free of any consumption tax."

Date Set For Abolition.

The above-outlined scheme received the unanimous approval of the businessmen and industrialists at the Economic Conference, but it produced animated debates when it came before the Financial Conference. Some of the Provincial Treasurers, fearing that with likin abolished and the Central Government imposing new taxes in the Provinces, the Provincial Governments would find it impossible to meet the needs of the local administration, seriously questioned the advisability of the measure without first making adequate provision for those Provincial Governments which have, hitherto, been dependent to a large extent upon likin as the major source of revenue.

The majority of the delegates were of the opinion, however, that since the abolition of likin is inevitable, the Provincial Treasury should look elsewhere for a substitute to reimburse itself. Besides, they pointed out that the regulations governing Supervision of Provincial Revenues provide that the Provincial Government can in case of need apply to the Central Treasury for assistance. Finally it was decided that the abolition of likin should be effected thruout the country not later than December 31, 1928.

Shanghai, July 8, 1928.

American Opinion on China

China Awake

(New York American, June 4)

One can never be certain of what may happen next in China, but in a longer reach one thing is sure.

Japan will not permanently be able to coerce the Chinese people. Whatever ambitions its militarists have been cherishing in that direction had better be discarded as vain.

There was an incident in our own Mott street the other day which sheds light upon this point. A parade of Chinese numbering close to 5,000 marched in protest at Japan's threats of interference.

This demonstration, thousands of miles from the native scene, is an evidence of the vitality of Chinese nationalism. It admonishes us how strong must be the currents of feeling in China itself.

Japan's future as an industrial nation requires peaceful and growing trade with China. Its only possible basis is good will. Bullying and swagger get nowhere.

Japanese liberals, assuming that they are aware of that fact, will have to find the way to muzzle the grabbers if they want the next decades in the Far East to be years of plenty.

New Chinese Hope

(New York Times, June 4)

With the capture of Peking the question of diplomatic recognition of the Nationalist Government comes to the fore. It has been the custom to consider whatever Government controlled Peking as the "Central Government" of China. Despite this fact, diplomatic negotiations have been carried on with the Nationalists at Nanking and elsewhere. Providing the Nationalist Government is prepared to recognize the international commitments and obligations of its predecessors in Peking, there is no good reason why recognition should be withheld. It must be borne in mind, however, that diplomatic recognition cannot work miracles for the Nationalists. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that it is the duty of the American Government, before extending recognition, to be sure that American's legitimate interests are considered. Judging by the recent negotiations between the American Minister and the Nanking Government, there should be no difficulty on this score.

The withdrawal of Chang Tso-lin marks the end of a series of episodes. Many hope that it also is the beginning of a new era. It is only fair to the Nationalists to realize that, aside from the task of adjusting the jealousies of the leaders, they have before them a formidable undertaking. To re-create a Government, and to make it effective, will require years of constant, unselfish effort. Much patience will therefore be necessary in watching the rebirth of China.

The Fall of Peking

(New York Herald Tribune, June 5)

China at this moment offers an extraordinary spectacle, the spectacle of a national capital changing hands without a battle, and a great city with a shell of a government awaiting the approach of a conquering army from the south. The long march of the Nationalist armies has ended in Peking. For the first time in the whole course of China's civil war the same flag flies over Peking and Canton, a thousand miles apart.

That the possibility of more fighting and more civil war has been ended by the Nationalist capture of Peking it would be folly to believe. The Nationalist Party is at best a coalition, an alignment of factions which has still to prove its strength in victory. It is too soon to guess whether the leaders of these factions will be able to submerge their personal ambitions, whether they will be able to control a surging Nationalist movement which has now reached its northern goal, and whether they will be able to establish either in Peking or in Nanking a central government which can really govern China, all that is certain is that events in China have entered a new phase of historic importance in the East.

This phase, happily, has begun in peace. Instead of a last-ditch battle in defense of their capital, the northern troops evacuated Peking when they found themselves outmanoeuvred and outnumbered. In this tacit acceptance of the inevitable there is something curiously Chinese, as there is in the spectacle of Peking quietly awaiting its new conquerors. An extraordinary ability to adapt themselves to changing circumstances has enabled the Chinese people to preserve intact their civilization during many centuries. This ability will stand them in good stead, as a new phase introduces a new experiment.

New Old China

(New York Herald-Tribune, June 8)

The latest shift in the kaleidoscopic pattern of Chinese government is welcome and helpful as a practical step toward official unity. The ending of civil war means that the foreign powers are likely soon to be able to do business with a single government, able to speak for all of China—Manchuria alone excepted. This country will be especially relieved by this improvement in Chinese organization and will unquestionably welcome and recognize the new government at the earliest practicable moment.

But it would be folly to expect too much from the change. The idealism of the more youthful elements in the Nationalist government bears scant relation to the practicalism of the war lords who have co-operated in the recent military success and made it possible. Once again American nomenclature is treacherous and misleading as applied to Chinese actualities. A great revolution has not swept over China, fusing all her peoples behind a new nationalism. When the sundry war lords foregather and erect a new government, and whether they leave the seat of government at Peking or remove it to Nanking, representative government will be as far away as ever and militarism will continue to be the basis of authority. As for the vague ideals of liberalism or radicalism which lately fluttered the hearts of sympathetic radicals in Moscow and New York, they will remain about as real and serviceable as any other rainbow.

The virtues of the Chinese people are abundant without expecting them to work miracles. They are too real and fundamental to permit a hasty transformation after Western models. The friends of China will look hopefully for slow progress toward national unity and toward the development of Chinese government upon the strong foundations of local self-rule which it has long possessed. The present change may well presage a measurable step in this slow progress.

Chinese Nationalism and Unity

(New York Times, June 6)

Evacuation of Peking has put Chang Tso-lin and his associate War Lords out of the Chinese picture for the present. Interest now shifts to the three Nationalist leaders whose troops have been marching upon Peking. Two are well known: Feng Yu-hsiang, the erstwhile "Christian General," who for several years was the tool of the Soviet Russians; and Chiang Kai-shek, the young military dictator of the Southern forces, who first came to fame as a disciple of the late Sun Yat-sen and as the organizer of the "Whampoa Cadets," who formed the training nucleus of the Cantonese army that captured Central China. The third figure is Governor Yen of Shansi Province, who for years was styled the "Model Governor," because he remained neutral in China's civil wars and devoted his efforts to the economic development and modernization of his province.

Feng is notorious for intrigues. He has changed sides repeatedly. Yet he has maintained a reputation of good discipline among his troops and still possesses the confidence of many foreigners. Yen, only a few months ago, was dickering with the deposed Chang Tso-lin against Feng. More consistent has been Chiang Kai-shek in his loyalties, but there is as yet no indication of the exact relations which he has with his two allies. Already there is talk of moving the capital to Nanking, where Chiang has his headquarters. Presumably Yen would not approve this. Feng, who has profited in the past from his connections with Russia through Mongolia and the Gobi Desert, within easy access of Peking, may also oppose the change.

This is but one of the many problems which the Nationalists must face. China, while ostensibly united under the Nationalists, is not yet rid of its civil wars or of its selfish factions. The situation differs now primarily in the fact that heretofore not more than two of the three principal leaders have been allied. Today three are cooperating. Tomorrow they must begin apportionment among the triumvirate. It may be that Chiang Kai-shek will become the Octavius and that the other two, like Mark Antony and Lepidus, will, after spasmodic quarrels, succumb. Meanwhile, it is well not to allow natural hopes for Chinese peace and unity to distort facts. The change in China appears decisive, but appearances have so often deceived in China during the last quarter century that it is necessary to inquire cautiously before accepting the announcement that the Nationalists now control all of China as proof that China is now united under one leadership.

Japanese Pictures in America

(From the N. Y. Times, June 13)

The Japanese Consulate General sent to the newspapers yesterday a series of twelve photographs showing barbarities perpetrated by the Chinese on Japanese residents of Tsinan.

The photographs, which are far too gruesome for publication in a daily newspaper, show evidences of savage cruelties. Eyes were gouged out. Some victims apparently had been beaten to death. One had been scalped. Others apparently had been torn by hooks. Some bodies had been dismembered and others barbarously mutilated.

According to the Japanese, a few of the victims had been killed at their homes, but most of them died at the railway station. Altogether fourteen bodies are shown in the twelve photographs.

Official denials had been issued by the Chinese that their soldiers perpetrated any atrocities at Tsinan.

Will the Nationalists Protect Chinese Shipping?

BY J. A. J.

THE Powers having up until this time so far recognized every Tom, Dick or Harry that has got to Peking, the inference is that they will not have the audacity to refuse recognition to the Nationalists although the Tanaka Government is reported in some quarters to be doing its best to dissuade the British, French and American governments from according recognition on the ground that "there is still no responsible government in Peking to deal with." Immediately the Powers have recognized the Nationalists, the latter undoubtedly will insist upon having all unequal treaties rectified in a manner that would be in keeping with the prestige of a free nation.

It has been declared, again and again, in the British and Japanese Parliaments that the two governments would not hesitate to negotiate newer and more satisfactory treaties with China, the moment there is someone really responsible for the state of the country to negotiate with, and, unless the Nationalists fall out amongst themselves in the meanwhile—and that is a contingency the die-hards are fervently praying for!—the Powers will have to recognize them as being the responsible government of China. As a matter of fact, the Nationalists have long ago qualified themselves for recognition by controlling more provinces than the Northern "Dictator," "Generalissimo," "Liberator" or what-have-you, but, as already said, the Powers have gotten themselves into the habit of considering Peking as the hub of China, to a considerable extent greater than the way good old Bostonians consider Boston the hub of the United States.

Now, ever since China tasted the privilege of having intercourse with the West, she has had one set of unequal treaties after another wrung out of her, tooth and all, and eventually the Japanese joined in the merry game.

The Coastwise Shipping Anomaly

The foreign nationals who first came out and found themselves solidly protected by these unequal treaties, waxed rich and fat under this protection. Those who appeared on the scene later on have not waxed so rich and fat as the early birds, which again proves the truth of the old saying concerning the catching of worms. In addition to the privilege of extraterritoriality,—someone has aptly said it is hard to pronounce this abomination after the third whisky-and-soda, so why not get rid of it once and for all?—foreigners in China have been able to engage, *inter alia*, in the coastwise shipping trade to such an extent as to practically freeze out the Chinese shipping companies. The question, therefore, which the writer most respectfully wishes to propound, without prejudice and malice aforethought, is this: What do the Nationalists intend to do about it? Will they insist upon Chinese ships being accorded the same privilege *i. e.* to engage in coastwise trading abroad, or will they insist upon foreign ships ceasing to ply on the China coast as well as on the rivers? There is no question but that, as things stand at present, the foreigners are having things both ways, for, whereas they do not permit outside shipping to engage on their coastal trade, they have their ships plying on the Chinese coast and rivers, cutting the throats of Chinese shipowners. The Japanese, for example, do not permit foreign ships to engage in the Japanese coastwise trade, and they have even sought to include Dairen as a Japanese coastwise port! Sad to relate, the fighting factions in this country have contributed to the decay of native shipping companies by commandeering their ships and ill-using them, and adding insult to injury by refusing to compensate the owners for such commandeering, ill-usage, etc.

Chinese Shipowners Hard Hit

Between the foreign shipping companies and the Chinese fighting factions, the Chinese shipowners have been rendered unable to hold their own, and to-day, whenever you see a decripit, brokendown, rusty old ship in a China coast port, you can bet your bottom dollar it is a Chinese ship! Much fuss has been made about foreign officers having been thrown out of service by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company without compensation, but whoever has come forward yet with a plea for a better chance being given to Chinese shipowners engaged in their own coastwise trade? The China Merchants Company has suffered unbounded losses as a result of military interference with its operations, and the reason why it has had to dismiss so many of its European officers is that under the abnormal circumstances prevailing in recent times, they have found it impossible to carry on without resorting to drastic retrenchments.

As a matter of fact, all Chinese shipowners have suffered great losses through the unwarrantable interference of the military, be they Northerners and Southerners. Schedules have been upset and, in many cases, services have been suspended as a result of the wholesale commandeering of ships for troop transportation, and, to make matters worse, the soldiery have wantonly damaged these commandeered ships by tearing up the upholstery in the cabins, smashing the portholes, breaking the cabin doors, etc., etc. And while the Chinese shipping schedules have been disrupted, the foreign shipowners have been able to maintain regular schedules with the aid of gunboats. When Yang Sen held up a couple of British vessels up the Yangtze, the British sent an expedition against him, and, after the recapturing of these river vessels, the British gunboats bombarded Wanhsien with disastrous results to the Chinese side. The Japanese have instituted a convoy system on the Yangtze, and have not hesitated to shell out the Chinese military every time they made an attempt to interfere with Japanese shipping. The Italians and the French have their gunboats on the Yangtze for the purpose of protecting Chinese-owned vessels registered under the Italian and French flags. The Americans have their Yangtze Patrol for the protection of American shipping on that river. But the Chinese shipowners have no means of redress. They can't appeal to the judiciary to help them out, for that would lead the military into committing greater acts of bravado against them; nor can the judiciary do anything if appealed to, for the military are not subservient to the judiciary. So the Chinese ship owners have lost out both ways, *i. e.* from military interference and from foreign competition.

The Japanese Example

The Japanese government does not permit foreign ships to carry passengers and cargoes between Japanese ports but if anyone were to suggest that Japanese shipping should be prevented from engaging in coastwise trading in China, the Japanese government would be the first to take umbrage. The British have reduced the number of Oriental seamen on their oceangoing ships to a minimum, and no British vessel entering Britain could bring in a larger quota of Orientals on board than that permitted under the Board of Trade regulations, but British ships plying on the China coast have only the executive positions filled by Britons, the common crew being entirely composed of Chinese seamen. The reason is obvious: no British ship engaged in the coastwise trade in China would be able to compete with Japanese and Chinese shipping if she carried a British crew with a small quota of Chinese seamen. The United States do not permit foreign ships to engage in the American coastwise trade but, while it is true you seldom see an American ship plying on the China coast except the great trans-Pacific liners in transit, nevertheless the Americans do have a few ships on the Yangtze. Imagine the Chinese attempting to run their vessels on the Mississippi! Other flags seen regularly on the China coast are those of Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and Portugal.

Foreign ships engaged in the Chinese coastwise trade all have Chinese crews, the captains, mates and engineers only being foreigners, with the exception of Japanese ships which carry only a very small number of Chinese. They are, therefore, in a position to successfully compete with Chinese shipping. Thus, while Chinese ships, on the one hand, have more and more found the coastwise trade for them a hand-to-mouth proposition, the foreign vessels, on the other hand, have paid for themselves over and over again. Will the Nationalists do anything about it? Presumably they will. What, then, will the Powers have to say? The situation, in so far as foreign shipowners engaged in the coastwise trade in China are concerned, is fraught, as the die-hard editorial writer would say, with very grave possibilities indeed!

To the impartial observer, it is quite obvious the present state of affairs cannot be permitted to last indefinitely. China is a Sovereign Nation and Big Business should not be permitted to dictate to her as to what she should or should not do. If, from now on, her relations with the Powers are to be based on reciprocity, then it seems clear that the shipping of those countries which do not permit foreign shipping to engage in the coastwise trade, should not be accorded the same privilege on the Chinese coast. It is incongruous, for example, to have Japanese ships plying up and down the China coast, carrying passengers and cargoes between Chinese ports, when the Japanese themselves do not permit Chinese ships to so engage themselves between Japanese ports. Recently, a Chinese steamer, sailing from Dairen with a cargo of beancakes to a Formosan port, was held up at destination on the ground that the Dairen-Formosan line is a Japanese coast line, as though Dairen were a port of the Japanese Empire. Eventually, the Japanese Ministry of Communications decided to permit the vessel to effect the discharge of her cargo.

The Strange Example of Dairen

The Japanese have always looked upon Dairen in the light of a Japanese coast port. Not so long ago, a British (P. & O.) liner, called at Dairen with a cargo for that port that was loaded at Yokohama. The Japanese Customs at Yokohama

apparently considered Dairen a non-Japanese port, for the vessel was permitted to clear from Yokohama with this cargo on board, but the authorities at Dairen apparently thought otherwise, for a hue and cry was promptly raised against foreign vessels being permitted "to engage in coastwise trade." Were a Chinese vessel to attempt to load a cargo at Seattle for discharge at San Francisco, I dare say the United States authorities would take drastic steps against her, but there is nothing to prevent an American steamer, under existing circumstances, to load a cargo at Shanghai, say, for discharge at Foochow, Amoy or Swatow.

The protection of Chinese shipping is a matter that should receive the full attention of the Nationalist Government of China. And the example set by Japan should be very carefully gone into. There is no question but that Japan's position to-day as a great maritime country is due to the protective measures adopted by the Japanese Government, and there is no reason why Chinese shipping could not be raised to a high level as a result of measures appropriately and carefully taken by the Nationalist Government.

Japanese Marine Regulations

In the third year of the Restoration, the Japanese government promulgated the Mercantile Marine Regulations, which were the first indication of their policy of encouragement in this direction. In the same year, the pioneer steamship concern was inaugurated. Next year, 1871, another company was established. From then onwards, Japan's annual shipping tonnage increased from one step to another until in 1894-1895, during the Japan-China War, the Japanese acquired further ships for the purpose of transportation of troops and military supplies. The Japanese Government commenced to take steps to embark upon an elaborate program of subsidization so as to permit the shipping companies to carry on, and in due course the companies, with the aid of substantial subsidies, inaugurated foreign services. The American and European lines became a prominent feature, the ships being mostly captained by Europeans. The names of A. R. Brown, Alexander Macmillan, T. H. James, J. W. Ekstrand, W. E. Haswell, Hector Fraser, etc., are still familiar to the old timers in the Far Eastern trade.

As the number of Japanese ships increased, the Japanese Government kept on introducing restrictive measures against foreign shipping, and in due course the coastwise trade of Japan was closed to foreign ships altogether. No longer could foreign vessels carry coal, say, from Karatsu for discharge at Yokohama, nor passengers between Japanese ports. They also forbade the shipping concerns from employing foreign captains, mates and engineers. The students no longer needed their masters!

According to the latest estimate, there are more than 1000 vessels flying the Japanese flag, with a total tonnage of some 4,000,000 tons gross.

What Will the Nationalists Do?

Will the Nationalists take steps to protect Chinese shipping, in the same manner that the Japanese took, during Japan's process of transition, to protect Japanese shipping? If they have not yet formed any definite plan in this direction, then it is high time to do so now. It is evident that the Nationalist Government should follow more or less this program, viz:—

(1) Employment of foreign experts;

(2) Establishment of shipbuilding yards;

(3) Subsidization of Chinese lines;

(4) Prohibiting foreign ships from engaging in coastwise and river trade;

(5) Adequate compensation to shipowners for any commandeering of ships.

It is no use to pretend that China could develop her maritime interests without resorting to the services of foreign experts. Or that she has enough navigators of the modern school, not to mention the engine room hands, to take care of her entire shipping requirements. Japan, for a great number of years, had to employ foreign experts, and it was not before there were enough Japanese hands to replace these foreigners that the latter's services were eventually dispensed with. The establishment of shipbuilding yards is, of course, an absolute necessity. What is the use of having a fleet of steamers when you have no adequate facilities to overhaul them from time to time? Just now, there are only one or two really up-to-date Chinese docks, and they are in the hands of the naval authorities, whereas foreigners own the best docks in China, especially the British and the Japanese. The existence of an adequate number of shipbuilding yards would mean that a large number of Chinese would be given an opportunity to learn the science of engineering.

The Advantage of Subsidies

By subsidizing Chinese lines engaged in foreign trade, the Nationalist Government would stimulate interest in maritime affairs. It would be difficult at first for Chinese shipowners to gain the confidence and goodwill of foreign shippers—as the Japanese found it difficult to do so when they first started out—but an adequate subsidy would help the shipowners to carry on until such time as they have found their feet. Subsidies should not, however, be granted to shipowners other than those operating new vessels, and these subsidies should be made contingent upon vessels being replaced at regular periods by new ones. The Japanese Government does not grant subsidies to lines employing old vessels and any time a subsidized vessel has exceeded her regulation age, her subsidy automatically ceases. Moreover, the shipbuilders are allowed a subsidy of so much per ton.

The most delicate point, however, is the matter of prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coastwise trade of China.

The British and Japanese governments will most certainly oppose any attempt on the part of the Nationalist Government to oust British and Japanese vessels from the Chinese coastwise and river trade. The tremendous shipping interests of Britain and Japan in China are alone an incentive to these two countries opposing the abolition of the unequal treaties without reservations. Apart, however, from the question of diplomatic issues, the British and Japanese will not find it difficult to defeat to some extent whatever protective measures the Nationalist Government might take. For instance, Hongkong being a British port, there could be nothing to prevent a British vessel from loading cargo and taking on passengers at this port, for discharge at a Chinese port. Or for a British vessel to load at a Northern Chinese port for discharge at Hongkong for transhipment to another Chinese port. The Japanese could, use Formosa in the same manner, and the Portuguese Macao. The British have an advantage over the Japanese and the Portuguese in that they also have Weihaiwei as a convenient stepping stone.

While they should take steps to protect Chinese shipping the Nationalists should also frame an adequate set of maritime regulations for the protection of passengers and shippers, as well as the insurance companies. Vessels should be prohibited from overloading or putting out to sea with a greater number of passengers than her size and life-saving facilities warrant, and shipowners should be compelled to have their ships overhauled from time to time under official supervision.

American Trade with the Orient During April

According to a report issued by Janet H. Nunn, of the Far Eastern section of the division of regional information at Washington, D. C., exports from the United States to the Far East during April, 1928, totaled $58,026,000, a reduction of $7,951,000, or 12 per cent, compared with the corresponding month in 1927, when they aggregated $65,977,000. Imports declined by the same ratio from $123,029,000 in April, 1927, to $106,828,000, a loss of $16,221,000. Accordingly the combined exports and imports with the Orient during April, 1928, amounting to $164,854,000, compared with $189,006,000, represented a loss of $24,152,000.

This sharp reduction in American exports to the Far Eastern Area was attributable largely to lighter shipments of raw cotton, mineral oils, automotive products and lumber. Prices of some commodities also ruled lower than during the 1927 period. Trade with Malaya was fairly active, while China bought 25 per cent more American goods than in April 1927, Ceylon 46 per cent more and Netherlands East Indies 90 per cent. All the remaining countries reduced their shares in the exports from 4 per cent in the case of the Philippines to 46 per cent for India. In return the United States took more burlap, rubber, raw silk, sugar and tin. Notwithstanding the increased volume of imports, a sharp decline in prices of some Oriental staples reduced the total value below that of the 1927 period. Accordingly New Zealand was the only country in the Far East which did not share in the general import losses. As a whole the Orient's relative proportions of the total United States trade continued high, representing 16 per cent of the exports and 35 per cent of the imports.

An advance of $1,461,000, or 12 per cent, in sales of American goods to China during April 1928 not only raised the total value of United States exports to that country from $11,700,000 for the previous month to $13,161,000, but restored China to its former rank as America's second best customer in the Orient. Chinese traders bought practically the same amount of American dyes as in March, but more than doubled their purchases of flour and raw cotton. They also bought 13 per cent more refined oil and 20 per cent more cigarettes, leaf tobacco and Douglas fir, but less machinery, automobiles and copper.

Another American in India

BY MARC T. GREENE

YESTERDAY I visited Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad. Having been requested to do so I went out to his simple home beside the river Sabalmarti at the twilight hour, the "hour of prayer" of the leader and his disciples. I found them gathered by the riverside, seated upon the ground in a great circle. There were one hundred or more men and women, including five Englishmen. Mr. Gandhi was in the centre, reading in a low even voice by the light of a single candle. Occasionally one of the men or women, or the children of whom there were a score or so, responded in a single soft-spoken word.

When I arrived I seated myself quietly at the edge of the circle until the "hour of prayer" should be over. At length I arose with the rest and waited until Mr. Gandhi, supported on one side by a young girl and upon the other by a tall, lithe Indian youth, approached. Then, as much affected by his obvious weakness and fragility as by the impressive scene I had just witnessed, I walked slowly by his side through the garden to an open space where, with no covering but the unclouded sky, a simple pallet was laid. Here the leader reclined. A beautiful Indian girl knelt at the foot and remained in that position during the time I was there, never once taking her eyes off Mr. Gandhi's face. Others of his disciples also knelt near the couch.

The Hour of Prayer

"We call it the hour of prayer," he told me presently, after he had spoken quietly, but with striking precision and finality, to several men and women who came and knelt before him, "because it is a recounting of the day's work, a consideration of the tasks which have been allotted to each for completion during the hours of light. Work being an essential part of religion it is not improper to call that period of the day when we rest and look back upon our tasks successfully completed the period of prayer."

I sat for half an hour longer by the side of this man whose nobility of character, whose sincerity of purpose, whose Savonarola-like zeal seem to strike deep into the heart of his visitor immediately the personal contact is made. His fragility was so apparent—so pathetically apparent—that I had not the heart to touch upon politics, nor, indeed, to do much more than to listen to his low, clear voice. It was enough simply to be there, and as I left I thought of the words attributed by the Hindus to the All-Highest, "Wherever thou seest extraordinary power raising and purging humanity, know thou that I am there!"

I had been travelling a good deal in India before I came to Ahmedabad, and from what I had observed I had reached, perforce, certain conclusions, differing materially from those of some other Americans who have visited and written about India. With the most sensational of those, she who has declared that India is exhausted, I agree unequivocally. India is exhausted, and being exhausted is naturally discontented, restive, ready to follow any strange god that may promise relief. In such a state India constitutes a very grave problem, a problem not alone to England but to the entire world. And upon the ground of expediency, as well as in response to the higher moral obligation, the time is at hand when the entire world, as well as England, must give heed to the solution of that problem.

India's Troubles Are Economic

But the point upon which I take emphatic issue with the aforesaid writer upon India is respecting the cause of India's exhaustion. Like several English labor leaders who were here a fortnight ago I have been impressed everywhere with the fact that India's troubles are economic ones, that her exhaustion is due, not to "sex," for that accusation is an outrageous calumny on three hundred millions of people, but to the fact that the vast majority of the inhabitants are existing on the very verge of starvation. They are under-nourished, scantily-clothed and badly-housed beyond any others of the so-called "civilized" people of the world. It takes no great time to discover that, for its evidences are distressingly apparent at every turn. Even Peking in winter furnishes no more pathetic sights than does India at any time. Even the Chinese are better off as a whole than the Indians, for they are a sturdier folk, and a diet of rice and wheat-cakes is more suited to their climate than it is to the unspeakable climate of India. Poverty, emaciation, distress, all-but-starvation stalk abroad all over India, and such a condition is no credit to that Power which is so fond of calling herself a "moral force" in colonization and domination of alien peoples.

What has brought about this sad and serious state of things in a land potentially so rich as is India? Is it due to the indifference and to the indolence of the Indians, as some people would have us believe? Is it due to the burden of superstition and restraint which the majority religion lays upon them? Is it due to the caste system? Is it due to all of these combined, or is it due in larger part to foreign exploitation? Indian leaders will tell you with much emphasis that India's troubles, India's exhaustion, is due primarily to foreign exploitation, quite as Chinese leaders will tell you the same thing, and so on through the whole range of peoples controlled by the "dominant race."

Exploitation

Each of these four causes except the first—for the Indians are by no means an indolent people--has contributed and is continuing to contribute to the ever-more-serious condition of things in India; but the last-named cause preponderates. For what is exploitation if it be not the development of a land's resources by a foreign power to its own immense profit through the employment of hordes of native labor at starvation wages? What else has been going on these fifty or a hundred years in India, in China, in a score of other countries? What else than exploitation is the payment of railway employees two dollars a week and then sending European soldiers to shoot them when they demand two dollars and a quarter and refuse to work unless they get it, as was done at the great Howrak station in Calcutta just the other day? What else than exploitation is paying tea-estate laborers a few cents a day, quite as wharf-coolies in Shanghai are paid a few cents a day? What else than exploitation is demanding for British-made products of every sort the highest prices asked anywhere in the whole Empire and then sending to jail a man like Mahatma Gandhi because he urges his people to make their own cloth and to use no other?

Those are only a few of the examples of exploitation, only a very few; and that makes it clear that the chief cause of India's exhaustion is the economic cause arising from exploitation. Utter indifference to the distressed condition of the Indian peoples characterises the attitude of all but the high Government officials and very few others of the British in India; and this is one of the greatest of the contributing causes to Indian unrest and demands for a larger measure of self-determination. It is clear to the average Indian, for it has repeatedly been made clear to him, that the average Englishman in India cares not a whit for him or his troubles, and that the only interest in him taken by the foreigner is the measure of use that can be made of him, either as a low paid servant or as an economic asset of some other sort.

Unrepresentative Englishmen

There is no evidence that the British Government takes this attitude toward the Indian, but there is every evidence that the British Government is very careless respecting the type of man it sends to India as under-officials or permits to go to India in connection with the various British commercial enterprises there. I have visited about every part of the far-flung British Empire but nowhere have I seen so low—and I think it only fair to say, so entirely unrepresentative—a type of Englishman as I have found all over India. I have found here men of whom England should be ashamed. Possibly, being ashamed of them at home, indeed, she has sent them to India to get them out of the way. Such a procedure has not been altogether uncommon in the history of England's relations with her colonies. But think of how unfair that it is to the colonies, especially to the alien peoples! Sit in the restaurant of the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay, in Firpo's or Peliti's cafes in Calcutta, anywhere in the Indian cities where this class of Englishmen gather, and regard them for half an hour, these vacuous-looking youth in their evening dress with their whiskeys-and-soda and their self-confident shouts of "boy!" It is a common saying all the way from Suez to Tientsin that most of them "couldn't earn three quid a week at Home," but here they are preening themselves foppishly in the lounge of every hotel in the East, ordering about the native servants, looking important and making no end of noise, these gentry to whom no one at "Home" would pay the least attention and who would get little respect even from a Piccadilly bar-keeper.

This sort of thing has grown all too common, and it is this type of what the British themselves—the better class—very accurately call "rotter," that is causing a good deal of the unrest in India. They come out here regarding the natives as little better than the dirt beneath their feet, these people to whom the principal of "noblesse oblige" is an entirely unknown quantity. "Damn' nigger," I have more than once heard one of them address an Indian servant, "get a move on when I speak to you!" Such folk scarcely impress the Indian with the force of the Britisher's unfailing contention that he, in all of his characteristics, represents the very highest development of the white race, that race whose "superiority complex" in respect of every people not white has done more than any other one thing to retard the progress of mankind through the last three or four centuries.

An English Woman's Questions

Not long ago I had occasion to make a coastwise journey,

on a small steamer of the British India company. There were about a score of first-class passengers, most of them Englishmen. Each of these appeared at breakfast and luncheon in a startling garb consisting of khaki "knickers" little longer than swimming-trunks and collarless shirts open half way down the front. Despite the weather, which was very hot and sticky, no sooner had the "dressing gong" sounded than this impressive raiment was altered to black evening clothes with starched shirt and collar in which the remainder of the evening was passed with most excessive discomfort. I had asked to share a small table with an educated and cultivated Chinese from Penang and his attractive little daughter. He was the only Oriental in the first-class and it was very obvious that the bestarched persons deeply resented his presence there. It was equally obvious that I was something of a mystery to them, with my preference for the Chinese gentleman, the only one of them all of more than average—a very low average—intelligence. At length one good English lady approached me as I stood alone at the rail, a most unprecedented procedure for an English lady on board an English ship. Her curiosity, however, had for the moment overborne convention. "You don't dress for dinner in America, do you?" she queried, as soon as she could get around to the subject. Being just a little bit irked I replied, "We still worship many false gods in America, dear lady, but we have practically disavowed allegiance to the God of Pose." Following which I gathered that I had very largely lost "caste" among the British passengers.

I only mention this bit of absurdity as characteristic of the form of mind of the lower order of Englishmen in the East, and more especially of those in India. These very passengers on the little coastwise steamer were excessively fond of shouting "boy" in some such tone as a master of galley-slaves might have used to a lagging oarsman. And it was perfectly obvious that, had the times quite permitted it, each of them would have taken equal pleasure in flicking about the legs of the "boys" the slave-master's whip. Everywhere in the Orient, but never quite so flagrantly as in India, have I noted this sort of thing. In India the lower order of Britisher appears to think that, by some sort of divine right, he owns the native, body and soul, owns him to use as he likes for his comfort or profit.

I venture to advance the thesis, then, that the trouble with India is in the main commercial exploitation and the Englishman's superiority complex regarding the man of another color. Holding that sort of complex it follows that he is altogether indifferent to the Indian's sufferings, deeming it more or less logical that the Indian should suffer in order that his white lord may be comfortable and prosperous. These are the chief causes of India's exhaustion and unrest. Contributory causes are, beyond any manner of doubt, the iniquitous caste system and child marriage. But Mahatma Gandhi himself and any number of Indian leaders are strongly opposed to both. Moreover, the matter of child marriage is much exaggerated. Nine times out of ten what is called that is no more than a betrothal with no sex-intimacy until the proper age; and even then it holds now practically only with the comparatively small Brahmin class. If India is but given a fair chance, and a little sympathy, by her "guardians," it will be done away with entirely. And so, it is not too much to hope, in time will the caste system itself.

Some Important Things Still to be Done

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:-

The northern punitive expedition, in spite of all the impediments to hamper its way, has succeeded in conquering the remnants of the militarists. Thus, the long-cherished aim of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been realized. The age of destruction has gone, and we should from now on devote our entire energy to rehabilitation work. Some are of opinion that the soldiers should be disbanded. But, before taking this step, one thing must be considered first, namely the suppression of bandits and kidnappers. In some places, bandits are so powerful that they can put the native officials to death and disarm the soldiers. Despite the fact that several ringleaders have been arrested, and gangs of them have been put down, there are still a great many of them engaged in pillage and massacre. So, it is necessary to despatch Chinese armies to conquer them one by one, in order that the people of China may live in peace under the sway of the Nationalist Government.

The next step should be the suppression of kidnappers. After the bandits have been put down, it is necessary that China should disband the soldiers and utilize them in the exploitation of waste lands and in road-construction. In this way, not only will China limit her annual expenditures, but she can also develop her industries and agriculture.

As life of to-day is an uphill struggle far everyone, the unnecessary, heavy taxes should be abolished so as to enable the Chinese people to live a less strenuous life than they do at present.

MIEN LOWRIE

Sungkiang, July 6, 1928

Dr. C. T. Wang and the Unequal Treaties

BY L. T. TSOK

IF there is ever a time when China can positively assert herself before the world it is none other than the present. With the last straw of internal dissension in the form of the old school militarism typified by Chang Tso-lin and Company now removed, and with the country virtually unified, for the first time since the founding of the Republic seventeen years ago, under one Nationalist Government, the opportunity has come for China to embark, on the one hand, upon a period of unprecedented domestic rehabilitation and reconstruction and to set to work, on the other hand, for the redress of the manifold wrongs done to her by the foreign imperialist Powers. With regard to the first part of our program, that in connection with internal improvement and up-building, we need scarcely worry, for, given time and proper aid, they will be realized as matters of course. But the second item that which has to do with the upsetting of the *status quo* of China's foreign relations, cannot be so easily accomplished inasmuch as it involves the act on the part of the imperialist Powers of giving up something in exchange for nothing. It requires, therefore, the iron hand of diplomacy to pull the lamb, so to speak, out of the lion's mouth. The task which is now placed before China's diplomats is indeed great, but the reward will be in proportion to the importance of the task and the ability with which it is performed.

C. T. Wang's Statement

Such thoughts arise out of reading Dr. C. T. Wang's statement issued on June 15 (simultaneously with the declaration of the Nationalist Government Council concerning foreign affairs), following upon his installation as the Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs. "We now stand at the threshold of a new China," began Dr. Wang. "The vast energy that the whole nation has devoted to the achievement of the great object of battering down opposition to the true spirit of democracy may now be released for constructive work and for making China a better China to live in for all of us, and for the generations that will come after us." In framing up the statement Dr. Wang, doubtless, had constantly in mind the principles and policies of the Kuomintang as embodied in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's books and his Will. As we go over the lines we note an ardent desire on the part of our Foreign Minister to strive toward the uplifting of China's international status. With the forces and opportunities now at his command plus his experience and prestige as a veteran and astute diplomat, it is hoped that much can be done in the way of ushering a new era of Sino-foreign relations.

Now the Unequal Treaties

But mere talking about broad generalities does not serve our purpose. We are here concerned with the one practical issue that has marred the relationships between China and the outside Powers for more than three-quarters of a century: the Unequal Treaties. This question of the inequality of the existing treaty provisions has been a source of friction and a spearpoint of agitation long enough to remain unsolved; while, on the other hand, a successful solution of the problem outstanding will mean a long step forward in the promotion of friendly international relations. The spokesmen of foreign nations have repeatedly given assurances for a rescission of the old and a negotiation of new treaties on a basis of equality when there is a government competent to speak for the Chinese nation. What do they have to say now? There may still be a discordance of opinions among Chinese leaders, but in regard to the abolition of the unequal treaties their voices are one. C. T. Wang is speaking for the Chinese nation and the Chinese people when he said, "As to the diplomatic policy embodied in the declaration of the Nationalist Government, I solemnly declare that I will do my utmost to carry it into effect in letter and spirit to the end that China may be freed from her treaty restrictions and that China's international relations may become more and more friendly."

Foreign Attitude

The case will be quite different if we look at it from the viewpoint of foreigners. It should be understood that the unequal treaties, as the term implies, have been imposed upon China by force or the threat of force. If it were at all possible, or rather profitable, for the foreign nations to continue to keep the unequal treaties "unequal" that would be most willingly done. In other words, they will not voluntarily relinquish the old treaty status and to agree to negotiate new ones to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese as long as they don't have to.

Why the Slow Recognition?

Incidently, the afore-mentioned attitude of the foreign Powers goes to explain why the official recognition of the

Nationalist Government (now to all intents and purposes the one and only government of China) has been so slow in coming. Apparently the Powers are adopting a wait-and-see policy in trying to undermine Nationalist prestige. What shall and can the Nationalist Government do to meet the test of its own validity ostensibly put forth by the imperialist nations?

Revision or Abrogation?

A closer analysis will reveal that the Powers are trying to dodge the issue, and if that cannot be done, to mitigate its intensity. Viewed from this light it would seem that the actions or inactions of the Powers at this moment are but the offering of a friendly gesture to the Nationalist government and a prelude for an agreement to negotiate for a reasonable revision of the treaties. Taking for granted that our observations are true, what kind of a respense shall be forthcoming from the Nationalist source? Shall the Chinese government yield to the temptation and accept the "kindly" offer of the Powers? In so doing, Nationalist China would be diverting from its principles and its traditional policies handed down by the late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Or, will Nationalist China insist upon its irrevocable demand for a complete abrogation of the unequal treaties? The latter course seems hard, but it is the only course to take, if Nationalist China is to live up to its expectations.

Time for Positive Action

It has been proved, and we may well take it now as our major premise, that the Powers are most reluctant to hand back to China her lost rights unconditionally and in return for nothing. Not by entreaty but by force can one restore one's personal belongings lost through sheer highway robbery. Recognition or no recognition, China must act on her own accord if ever the unequal treaties are to be made "equal". It is high time that China casts the old policy of negative acquiescence into the discard and adopts instead a positive course of action. China's case is morally right. Only it requires the backing of force to make it effective.

The Example of Eugene Chen

Eugene Chen may be disliked for his notoriety, nevertheless even his staunch opponents cannot but admit that he had served the Nationalist cause well during his tenure of office as the Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs in Hankow. The Chen-O'Malley agreement will go down into history as a piece of diplomatic victory for China. Chen's diplomacy was one backed up by the mass movement which he cleverly took advantage of and directed into useful channels. Eugene Chen serves as an example to show why mass movement should not be suppressed, but, instead, should be guided into proper courses of expression to be used as a weapon in diplomatic dealings. It is true that Chen had the advantage then of the Powers' disunited front. But, barring the Nanking incident (even that creates only a semblance of unity among the Powers concerned) the situation now in respect to the Powers' stand against China is not much different. Moreover, it Chen could be successful then, when China was only half united how much more can the diplomats, who are in the political stage at this moment, be successful now when the whole of China is one under the Nationalist banner.

C. T. Wang and Tariff Autonomy

And, of course we presume that Dr. Wang has taken into consideration all these things before we begin to talk about them. Having been China's representative to the Paris and Washington Conferences, Dr. Wang has probably been impressed with the influence of mass movement upon diplomacy on those two particular occasions. If C. T. Wang, as chairman of the Tariff Conference held in Peking in 1925, advocated a whirlwind policy with reference to tariff autonomy in particular, it is expected that he will do the same with regard to the impending issue of the unequal treaties in general.

June 30, 1928.

East China Summer School in Session

The East China Summer School, conducted under the joint auspices of six different Christian Colleges of East China, formally opened its sessions at Shanghai College last week.

Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, president of Shanghai College and also principal of the Summer School, delivered the opening address. Among others who spoke at the service were T. K. Van, dean of the Summer School and T. E. Wu, of Soochow University, professor of political science.

The courses being studied include Chinese, English, economics, education, mathematics, chemistry, physics, music, political science, sociology, psycology, and journalism.

The school sessions will continue until August 5. Two hundred and thirty students have enrolled, of which 70 are girls.

The Move from Peking to Nanking

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

IT is somewhat difficult for people in North China, who only behold the working out of the Nationalist schemes as revealed in propaganda telegrams from Nanking, to understand the sudden interest displayed in the movement of the governmental offices from Peking to the south. For several days after the occupation of Peking by the Nationalist forces under Yen Hsi-shan the daily papers were full of rumors as to the closing of the Waichiaopu, the transfer of the Directorate General of Posts to Shanghai, and the eventual shifting of the Inspectorate General of Customs to Nanking. The public as a whole smiled a little apprehensively and said there could be nothing in it, instancing the total absence of accomodation and the expense of building new ministerial quarters at Nanking as adequate reasons. Foreign ministers who were interviewed on the subject shrugged their shoulders and pointed out that it was a matter of internal concern only, so that if the Nanking regime chose to celebrate their recent success in this manner there was nothing to prevent them. They speculated vaguely as to the cost of new ministries and estimated the expense at from thirty to forty million dollars plus twelve to eighteen months for carrying out the work of design and construction, which they indicated would mean pretty fair chaos during the interim period supposing the Nationalists insisted on closing down the Peking bureau forthwith. The majority of the ministers further hinted that it was extremely unlikely that any of the Powers would consider shifting their legation to Nanking until a sufficient time should have elapsed to prove that the Nationalist regime was at last stabilised and not likely either be defeated by some militarist adventurer or suddenly decide to shift from Nanking to Hankow, Canton, or elsewhere. If the government managed to hold its own for six months or a year the consensus of opinion seemed to be that it would probably receive some form of recognition in the appointment of consul generals to Nanking who would be empowered to deal with the Foreign Office there and transmit their views and notes to the diplomatic body in Peking.

Financial Depression in Peking

But in the Chinese world of Peking the situation is rapidly becoming acute as the various ministries suspend their work, and mere academic discussion of the pros and cons of the Nanking transfer does little to allay the anxiety and distress felt by the hundreds of thousands who are already affected by the closure. It is true that quite a few of the bureau are still functioning more or less under the direction of Shansi nominees, but these newcomers have made a clean sweep of the old-timers even down to the coolies who sweep out the offices, so that the population of Peking benefits little whether the offices in question be entirely closed or open pro tem under Shansi direction. To obtain a rough idea of what has happened one must remember that the various ministries used to employ from twelve to fifteen thousand officials and clerks of different grades, and that it is seldom that the head of a Chinese household has less than seven or eight in his family who are dependent on him. That means at least a hundred thousand people who are directly affected by the proposed ministerial transfers, and to these must be added those servants, coolies, rickshaw pullers, shop-keepers and merchants who are largely dependent on the trade of those families for their livelihood, and who are already feeling the resultant financial depression.

The writer has noticed one striking example of this depression in the sudden reaction in the restaurant world of Peking, for quite a few well-known resorts have closed down in the last fortnight owing to the absolute lack of business. Restaurants which have been famous for two or three hundred years have now not more than a dozen steady clients left, and the kitchen which produced the "chicken velvet" soup so favored by the Empress Dowager now employs but three cooks instead of the twelve or fifteen who formerly cluttered the premises. And as a result of the lack of trade the prices have been forced up for those few gourmets who still remain faithful to their old haunts, until even the affluent minority are wavering in their allegiance and electing to dine at home. Only a few days ago the Restaurant Keepers Guild approached the Peking Chamber of Commerce and asked them to draft a petition outlining the economic depression in the city resultant on the decision of the Nationalists to shift the capital to Nanking, attaching thereto a special plea that the Nanking government should seriously consider whether the projected transfer would not do more harm than good, and should not therefore be abandoned before it was too late.

Labor Agitators Move to Peking

The communists have not overlooked the possibilities

underlying the economic distress which is bound to become acute in the near future, for the last two trains to arrive from Hankow carried a number of the labor agitators who created such trouble in the Wu Han cities in 1927, and these have already started their campaign for the disturbance of the peace in North China. Unions of rickshaw coolies, servants, cooks, water carriers, night soil coolies, vegetable carriers, small shop employees, etc, are already in process of formation and the newly joined members are being urged to strike immediately for higher pay. The crass folly of such a proposal is evident when it is remembered that ten per cent of the population of Peking has just become economically destitute, but in this fact lies the whole hope of the communist element, for they are already blaming this financial shortage and the consequent refusal to raise wages on the "imperialists", whom they are urging the masses to rise up and suppress. Who first invented the title of "imperialist" for use in the political arena in China it is impossible to say, but it is only to be hoped that he may be caught wearing decent mandarin clothing one of these days by rioters of his own creation and thereby hoist by his own petard.

It is ludicrous to see to what lengths the ignorance of the rank and file of the Nationalist party will lead them, for example, in Peking some energetic students have taken to going about the streets with sharp knives or razor blades and slashing the backs of mandarin gowns whenever they think they can do so with impunity. A more ridiculous display of supposed patriotism it would be difficult to imagine, and one would be inclined to laugh at it if it were not that many impoverished Chinese can with difficulty afford more than one suit of clothing a year and must therefore suffer for a twelvemonth for the folly of some group of half-baked schoolboys whose teachers have no control over them.

Confidence in General Yen

The one hope of Peking at the moment lies in the presence here of General Yen Hsi-shan, for he is undoubtedly desirous of maintaining the peace, restoring trade, encouraging education, and improving conditions of life all round. It is even stated that he is strongly opposed to the transfer from Peking to Nanking, but this cannot be proved at present, for Yen is a careful enough diplomat not to betray his opinions when it is not necessary or when he feels that he is not entirely master of the situation. Whether he will become master of this particular situation remains to be seen, but it may be doubted for any one of several reasons. The first is that Yen is really a very sick man and not strong enough to cope with the multifarious duties of government. The second is that Feng Yu-hsiang is undoubtedly only lying low for the time being, and may be expected to throw a bombshell into the political arena at any time, some people thinking that he will effect a coup d'etat against Peking or Tientsin in the near future and others believing that it is his intention to occupy the province of Shansi while Yen and his troops are busy elsewhere. The third reason lies in the possibility that General Pai will take some decisive action in order to obtain the fruits of office for himself and his allies in Hankow. And the fourth is that a continuance of the campaign northwards against Mukden may lead to a clash with the Japanese and the downfall of the whole pack of cards.

So that it can easily be seen that there are the makings of serious trouble ahead if the Nationalists persist in their plans for transfer, and that they have already realised this danger may be evidenced by the reports now current in Chinese circles to the effect that they only intend to shift some of the ministries for a few months to "save face" and that they will then transfer them back to Peking under the plea of insufficient accomodation in Nanking. Everyone knows that "face saving" is the chief preoccupation of Chinese officialdom of the old school, but it might have been hoped that the new regime would have learnt better and would have declined to waste thirty or forty million dollars on such a childish amusement.

Freak Tornado Wrecks Warehouse in Shanghai

A warehouse in the compound of the San Sing Cotton Mill in Yangsztepoo road, Shanghai, was wrecked by a tornado which struck Shanghai's mill district shortly after noon, Sunday, July 8. The black funnelled column of cloud struck the ground with a roar, and damaged several houses in addition to wrecking the warehouse. Part of the tornado's fury was broken as it struck the water and roared its way across the Whangpoo, but it still had sufficient force when it hit the China Merchants steamer Haean to twist its iron superstructure.

An American Ambassador of Culture

BY T. W. HU

Introducing Prof. E. S. Corwin: one of America's foremost Authorities on Constitutional Law.

EVER since the Burlingame Mission in the mid-nineteenth century, and more particularly since President Roosevelt's refunding of the surplus Boxer Indemnity for the establishment of what is today one of the foremost colleges at Peking, the two countries—the United States and China—have moved with consistent efforts toward an understanding of each other's culture. And today it would seem safe to assert that such efforts have already achieved tangible results, not only in the fattened pockets of the American capitalists and merchants and the broadened outlook of the Chinese people, but also in that sentimental bond of international friendship which has weathered many a diplomatic storm in recent years.

It is to Princeton that belongs the honor of having sent the first exchange Professor to China; and it is to her also that we owe a magnificent institution in Peking (called Princeton in Peking) for the training of a great number of our young folks who would otherwise have been quite without access to education. Professor McElroy, the first exchange professor referred to, made such a good impression on the Peking populace that he was royally welcomed everywhere in the Chinese capital. He deserves our compliments all the more because, unlike the great number of "two-weeks historians," he did not write about China after his return; instead he started the China Society and became its head, working for years for the welfare of Chinese residents in this country, until he was called away to take up the Harmsworth Chair of American History in the University of Oxford. Now, in this year of grace 1928, Princeton is going to send another exchange professor to China, and this time to Yenching University, in the person of Prof. E. S. Corwin, the Chairman of the Politics Department and McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton. Yenching is, indeed, to be congratulated for having secured the services of such an eminent scholar.

Apart from numerous articles of deep learning contributed to various periodicals and encyclopedias, Prof. Corwin is the author of a great number of books, to mention the more important, "National Supremacy," "French Policy and the American Alliance," "The Doctrine of Judicial Review," "The President's Control of Foreign Relations," "John Marshall and the Constitution," and "The Constitution and What it Means Today." For several years he acted as one of the editors of the famous *American Political Science Review*; and it was only the busy editing of a monumental political science series that declared for him the final cessation of relations with that *Review*.

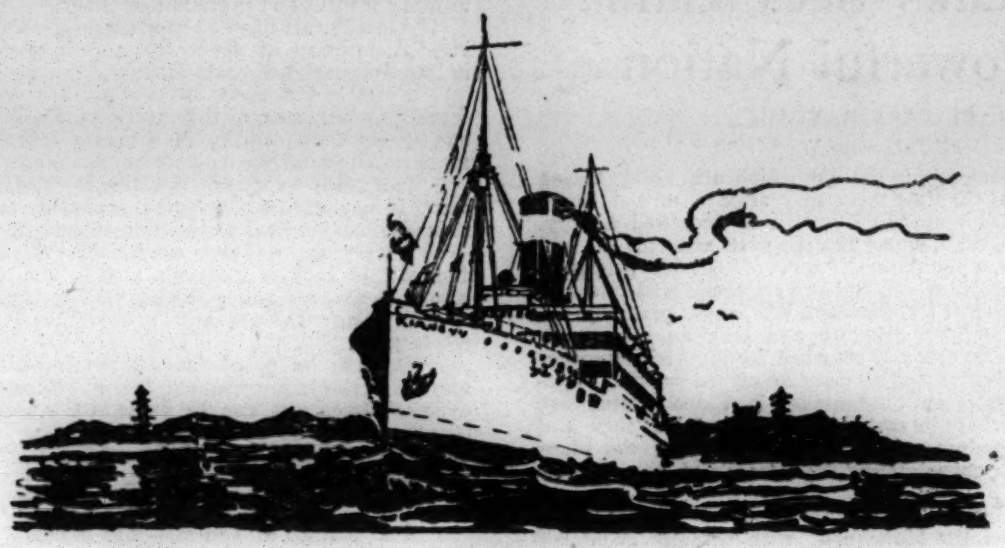
Profound Knowledge

To read any one of his books is to inevitably get the impression that with profound technical knowledge, its author combines philosophical outlook and historical insight—qualities that do not always go together. To most people (authorities not excepted) things like "due process of law," "the police power" and so on, are but imaginary quantities, but with Professor Corwin they have not only achieved definite meanings, but been restored each to its proper historical perspective. And such epithets are not infrequently applied to him by his students as "a walking supreme court of the U. S.," "a solver of constitutional riddles," "an interpreter of political imponderables," or, as Prof. Wertenbaker of Princeton once called him in a public speech, "one who knows the United States."

Next to his scholarship, the most vivid impression that a student will get from him is that of his inspiring way of instruction. I remember that at one of his final examinations, the questions set were so difficult to answer that all seven of us in the Seminar Class were absolutely stunned as to what to write on our papers, and, in the absence of our well-beloved teacher, (for in Princeton teachers never watch examinations), nearly rose in a most excited rebellion. One of the members of the class said in downcast mood, "The General" (Prof. Corwin's nickname of which I know nothing about the origin) "has to be merciful in order to pass us this time." And after the exam. was over none of us would dare to ask him for his signature on the record book. Finally, however, in one of the classes he told us that he would sign our record-books, and said smilingly, "I knew that you had done your work." Here is the whole philosophy of pedagogy in a sentence. He always knows whether a student has done his work before the time of his examination.

Sleepy Undergraduates Beware!

As for the light-hearted, sleepy undergraduates who are going to attend his lectures, let them take due precaution lest



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Dr. Jenks Sees China as Powerful Nation

BY CARL RANDAU,

(New York Telegram Staff Writer.)

Out of the kaleidoscopic changes which are today taking place on the map of the East there may arise a united China differing sharply from anything known to recorded history. South of the Great Wall, where lies the vast area of the old Kingdom of China, a population of some 375,000,000 people is turning toward a common political and economic leadership.

This is the belief of Dr. Jeremish W. Jenks, president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute and long an expert on Oriental affairs. He recently returned from revisiting scenes with which he has been familiar since he served on the International Monetary Reform Commission in China twenty-five years ago. While there he met General Chiang Kai-shek and other Nationalist leaders and learned at first hand the plans they have made for consolidating the interests of the Chinese people.

North of the Great Wall, and not for the present included in Nationalist China, lies Manchuria, with possibly 20,000,000 people. This was the stronghold of Chang Tso-lin, war lord who held Peking until a few days ago. If Chang passes from the scene, it is possible that this area may also be added to the Nationalist domain, for it has long been known that the people there sympathize with the Southern cause.

Though Dr. Jenks is not prepared to advise that the United States immediately recognize the Nationalist government, he says that within a few weeks conditions may make this far-reaching step advisable. Then, for the first time in a generation, the government of the United States will be able to deal with authorities speaking in the name of all China.

If the Nationalists are able to consolidate their position and to instill a measure of harmony into the strife-torn atmosphere which has long retarded all progress the nature of our relations with China may well become a dominant factor in our foreign affairs, he believes. For should a stable government be established, it will mean the blossoming of a nation of untold potential wealth and power.

The Nationalist Program

"Apparently," said Dr. Jenks "the Nationalists are approaching the end of the first stage in their program. It will be recalled that Sun Yat-sen, father of the Nationalist movement, stated that the reform would come in three stages.

"The first of these was military. That, we may hope, is nearly ended.

"The second was political. That meant the establishing of firm governmental control over all of China. The third is connected with the second, and involves the elevation of the common people economically as well as politically. This third step must, of course, be a gradual development extending over years.

"If the second phase is now about to be inaugurated, it will be important to the people of the United States to know what form of government there will be.

"It will probably take about the same form of the regime which has held sway in the South. It will be made up of a national congress of delegates from the various districts and provinces and overseas citizens and called to meet once each year. At the beginning, at least, the delegates will probably largely be selected through appointment.

"A central executive committee of thirty-five members will meet every three months. It in turn will name a political committee of fifteen members; a standing committee of the central executive committee of nine members; and amilitary council of sixteen members. Of the latter, nine will be military leaders and seven non-military.

"Already this form of committee government is functioning. A meeting of the central executive committee was held in late February and early March.

"Possibly the most influential man in the Kuomintang served as chairman of this meeting. He is Tan Yen-kai. He has shown great ability in bringing together the leaders of factions, which have been only too ready to quarrel.

"It is easily to be seen that this form of committee government is not adapted to quick decisions, and it remains to be seen if it can be made to function efficiently.

"During the military operations the committee has been disposed to remove generals at will, and to demonstrate that it intends not only to keep a close rein on executive matters, but also to insure the supremacy of the civil authority over the military.

"It is to be noted that for the first time since 1911 there may be a single government for all of China. Of course, no definite statements can be made at this time, but it is possible that the success of the Nationalists in their Northern drive will inspire the permanent adherence of factions which have heretofore made unification impossible.

An Era of Harmony

"The placing of Yen Hsi-shan in charge at Peking augurs well for harmony, for he has never shown a desire to extend his authority, and may prevent disputes from arising between Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang.

"This is the situation that confronts our government:—There has come into power, for no one can say how long, a Nationalist group which holds nominal, monentary sway over all of old China south of the Great Wall. Already it has shown such confidence in its power that it has advised Minister MacMurray that our troops are no longer needed at Peking and Tientsin, For the time, however, American citizens will probably feel safer if the troops are not withdrawn.

"Within a few weeks the situation may take a more definite form, and it is possible that by that time the Nationalists will have shown their ability to retain power.

"In that case we may have witnessed the birth of a nation which will eventually take its place among the greatest and most powerful nations on the earth.

"It cannot, of course, develop into a nation of mills and factories overnight, but the possibilities are there, though the assistance of foreigners and foreign capital will be necessary for years to come."

Dr. Jenks has long been research professor of government and director of the division of Oriental commerce and politics at New York University. He is now engaged in preparing a series of articles on China for the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

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they should be taken unaware. For "no man," we may borrow the description of Ben Johnson, "ever spoke more neatly, more compressedly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough or look aside from him without loss." In his class notetaking is almost impossible and absent-mindedness absolutely fatal. The substantial quality of his lectures has always made them appeal rather to the more advanced students than to the less advanced ones. Listening to his lectures, most of even the most advanced of students can not at times but look on like startled innocents. And yet out of the recesses of his constitutional formulae, his wit will flash out a humor or two once in a while, which will run like a cleansing and refreshing draught through the hearer's system.

It is such a teacher that is coming to us, one who can teach us in a most effective and interesting way about the many subtle problems involved in the constitution in respect both to its making and its contents, and one from whom we should learn as much as we can during his short stay in our country.

The Legal Position of Consuls

Charles James Fox, editor of the North China Star, recently reprinted the report of the sub-committees of the League of Nations on the subject of the legal position of Consuls and, commenting on same, published the following editorial.

The committee of experts for the progressive codification of international law, working under the auspices of the League of Nations, has considered and reported upon the legal position and functions of consuls. The report of the sub-committee to which this question was referred appears in Publication of the League of Nations. V. Legal. 1927. V. 11. The report is likewise reproduced in the Special Supplement to the American Journal of International Law of January, 1928, which has only just arrived in Tientsin.

Consular functions in China are broader and in some respects more important than they are in any other country in the world. This is due in part only to their extra-territorial rights and privileges and to the important extra-territorial duties, of a judicial nature, which they exercise here. Even the consular officials of states who no longer have treaty rights of extra-territoriality in China are compelled by force of circumstances to exercise far broader functions than is the case in other countries. There appears to be considerable confusion in the minds of numerous Chinese officials regarding the legal status and privileges of consuls quite apart from the question of extra-territoriality. The legal status of consuls is well defined in international law and a complete appreciation of the situation on the part of China's officials will contribute much to the prevention of untoward incidents which do China and sino-foreign relations generally an almost incalculable amount of harm, especially by providing excellent ammunition in the way of arguments for those who are opposed to the foreign nations yielding one iota on their special privileges founded on treaty rights.

In our opinion the wisest policy for the Chinese to adopt is one of scrupulous regard for all undisputed principles of international law and a liberal interpretation even of those principles about which there is considerable room for argument.

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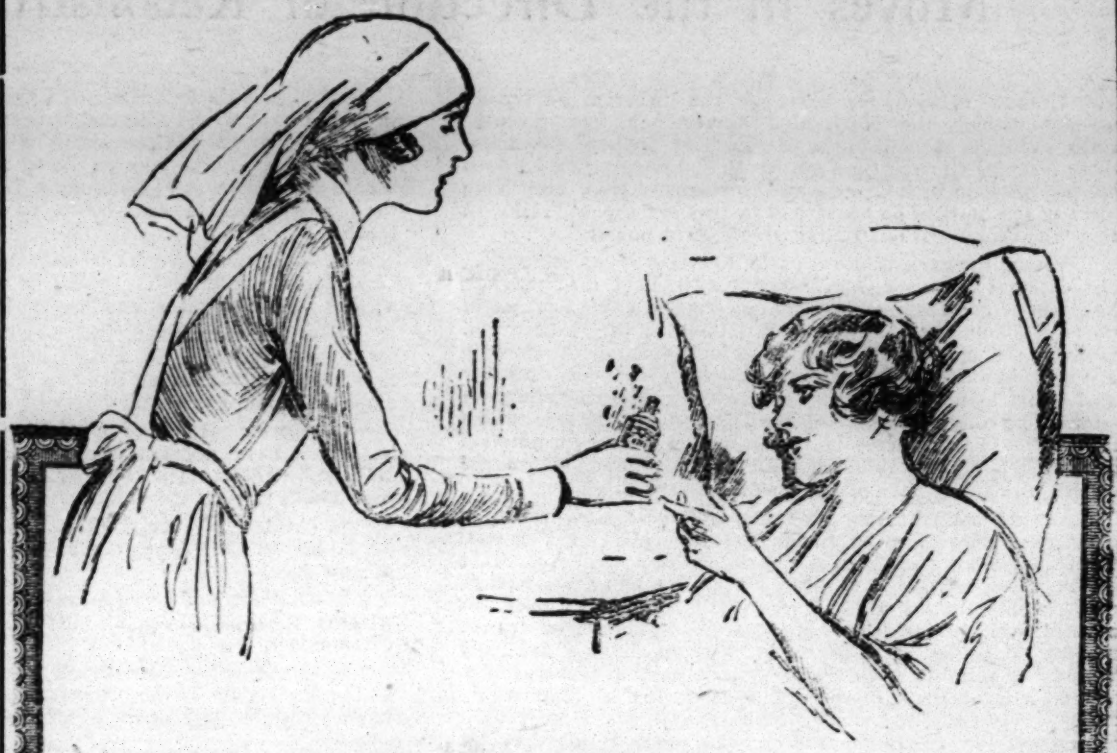

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Moves in the Direction of Reconstruction

BY J. B. P.

Although many of the moves in the direction of reconstruction which the Nationalist Government has recently embarked upon are still in the category of "paper" promises, there is no questioning the fact that they have produced a deep impression upon both Chinese and foreigners alike and have already accomplished a great deal to disprove the old allusion that "the Chinese are incapable of self-government."

Among the various moves in the direction of reconstruction, the National Economic Conference recently held in Shanghai, has been of greatest importance in proving to a skeptical world that the Chinese people do have a national consciousness and if given the opportunity will be able to manage their own affairs. As stated previously, while these various reforms are still of the "paper" hopes, they have already had the effect of stimulating public opinion both in China and abroad, which in turn has had the effect of strengthening the determination of the Chinese political and civilian leaders to continue in the course which they have mapped out.

In connection with the National Economic Conference in Shanghai must also be considered the National Financial Conference which has been in session in Nanking. According to the official report issued through the *Kuo Min* news agency on July 8, the Financial Conference had decided to take the revolutionary step of abolishing the likin or internal transit tax not later than December 31 of this year. This naturally raised considerable questioning on the part of several provincial delegates who feared that the abolition of likin would make it impossible for many of the provinces to meet their administrative expenses, but it was pointed out that the Central Treasury would be bound to come to the assistance of provinces so affected.

Centralized Financial Control

The Financial Conference in Nanking also unanimously passed a resolution providing for the centralization of the control of all national revenue organs in the Nationalist Government, the resolution providing (1) that all regulations governing the administration of such Central Government revenue organs in the various provinces and staff members thereof, shall be first submitted to the Ministry of Finance for approval; (2) that all Government revenue collected in the various provinces shall be remitted to the Central Treasury which shall accordingly appropriate funds for the maintenance of such organs, though in special cases the provincial governments concerned may submit special arrangements to the Ministry as regards such remittances and disbursements with a view to facilitating the administration of the ministry; (3) that separate budgets of both military and political (governmental) expenses shall be submitted to and first approved by the Government Council before any remittance can be made to the various organs; and (4) that all items of military expenditure shall be paid direct by the Central Treasury, the military authority stationed in any particular locality being absolutely forbidden to demand requisition of funds from the Civil authorities of that particular place.

Resolutions were also adopted providing for unification and efficiency of collection of various national taxes such as tobacco and wine, parcels post, stamp, kerosene and gasoline, cigarette, salt and other new national taxes to be instituted.

Abolition of the Tael

Another revolutionary action in respect to the reform of currency had to do with the abolition of the tael as a unit of exchange. The Conference urged the Government to take this action immediately and also recommended further reforms in the systematization of the national currency and the establishment of the dollar as a standard monetary unit.

Treaty Revision

The program of reconstruction has not been confined to the fields of finance and economics as was indicated in the action of the Government Council in July 7 in approving of a memorandum submitted by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs on the question of treaty revision between China and the Powers. The Government's intentions in this regard are indicated in the following declaration which was made public on July 8:—

"The Nationalist Government, with a view to adapting themselves to present-day circumstances and with the object of promoting the welfare of and the friendly relations between China and different countries, have always considered the abrogation of all the unequal treaties and the conclusion of new treaties on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty as the most pressing problem at the present time. These aims have been embodied in declarations repeatedly made by the Nationalist Government.

"Now that the unification of China is an accomplished fact, it is the task of the Nationalist Government to make every effort to fully realize these aims. While they will continue to afford protection to foreign lives and property in China, according to law, the Nationalist Government hereby make the following specific declaration with regard to all the unequal treaties:

"1.—All the unequal treaties between the Republic of China and other countries, which have already expired, shall be *ipso facto* abrogated, and new treaties shall be concluded.

"2.—The Nationalist Government will immediately take steps to terminate, in accordance with proper procedure, these unequal treaties which have not yet expired, and conclude new treaties.

"3.—In the case of old treaties which have already expired, but which have not yet been replaced by new treaties, the Nationalist Government will promulgate appropriate interim regulations to meet the exigencies of such situation."

4.—A Modus Vivendi will be provided during the interim period between the expiration of old treaties and the conclusion of new ones.

5.—Nationals of foreign countries in China and Chinese citizens shall enjoy equal rights and equal treatment under Chinese law.

6.—Pending the formulation and promulgation of a National Tariff schedule by the Nationalist Government, the existing tariff schedule shall continue in force.

Improvement of Communications

The reconstruction program of the Ministry of Communications in respect to the Chinese Government Railways is referred to elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, but this ministry apparently has still more far-reaching plans in mind if one is to judge from the following summary which was published by the *Chinese News Agency* on July 6:

Nanking, July 6,—Ten proposals have been made by the Ministry of Communications for the improvement of communication in China. They are:

(1) Long distance telephone extension.

(2) Development of wireless throughout the country.

(3) A factory to produce apparatus for wireless installations.

(4) A factory for the building of locomotives and cars.

(5) Development of air transportation.

(6) Development and unification of railways.

(7) Construction of Motor Highways.

(8) An iron and steel works.

(9) Plan for the rehabilitation of the Yangtze River.

(10) An enlarged ship-building works.

The Question of Troop Disbandment

Probably the hardest nut to crack of all has been the question of disbandment of surplus troops. Several days prior to the military conference in Peking which is now in session, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek announced that it would be necessary to take immediate steps to disband about 1,000,000 surplus troops now under arms in China and develop a standing army of approximately 500,000 men which are considered necessary for national defense. The Peking Military Conference which has been participated in by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and Gen. Bei Tsung-chi was still in session as these lines were being written so that it is impossible at this time to determine what has been accomplished. According to a report of the *Kuo Min* news agency on July 8, it was decided that before the disbandment of troops could be definitely decided upon, that a definite scheme would have to be drafted on the subject of national defense in order to determine the exact troops to be disbanded and those to be retained. This report sounded very much like the old game of "passing the buck" but that the question of troop disbandment has become a live issue is indicated in the resolutions which are being passed by public organizations and also by a report circulated in Shanghai last week to the effect that the Shanghai bankers who have been largely responsible for the financing of the last stages of the Nationalist military campaign have practically issued an ultimatum that there will be no further financing of the Nationalist Government unless something definite is done on the question of reducing the number of troops. An example of what public organizations are doing in this regard was provided by the Merchants Federation of Greater Shanghai on July 6 when a telegram was sent to public organizations throughout the country urging that steps be taken

immediately to provide work for disbanded soldiers and that pressure be brought to bear upon the various military commanders and organizations in the direction of disbandment.

That public opinion on this question is beginning to have an effect has been indicated in the public statements of practically every military commander in the country supporting the proposals.

The foregoing actions only constitute the outstanding actions of the Government authorities and do not include the whole subject. Nothing has been said about the education program which was covered in recent issues of *The Review* referring to the recent National Educational Conference which was held in Nanking and which the officials are now trying to put into effect. And further in addition there is the work of innumerable private individuals who are trying to do something whether in the field of road construction or industrial development or whatnot to prove that China is deserving of the opportunity to reconstruct and control her own household.

(Continued from page 225)

XXVI states that either party must demand revision and revision must be completed within six months of the date of expiration otherwise the terms of the original treaty shall remain in force for a further ten years.

The Japanese Minister stated that he had not received a Note from the Nationalist Government in connection with the Sino-Japanese Treaty and he declined to make a statement regarding Japan's attitude in the event of the treaty being denounced on July 20.

(By Kuo Min News Agency)

Nanking, July 9—The Government Council in a mandate issued yesterday, proclaimed the following seven regulations as a modus vivendi during the interim period between the expiration of old treaties and conclusion of new treaties between the Republic of China and foreign countries.

1.—Foreign countries and foreigners, as designated in these regulations, apply only to those foreign countries and the nationals thereof whose treaties with China have already expired, and with whom new treaties have not yet been concluded.

2.—All diplomatic officials and consular officials of foreign countries stationed in China shall be entitled to proper treatment accorded under international law.

3.—The persons and properties of foreigners in China shall receive due protection under Chinese law.

4.—Foreigners in China shall be subject to regulations of Chinese law and the jurisdiction of Chinese Law Courts.

5.—Pending the enforcement of the national tariff schedule, the regular customs duties on commodities imported into China from foreign countries or by foreigners, and those exported from China, to foreign countries, shall be collected in accordance with the existing tariff schedule.

6.—All taxes and duties which Chinese citizens are under obligation to pay shall be payable equally by foreigners in accordance with the law.

7.—Matters, not provided for by the foregoing regulations, shall be dealt with in accordance with international law and Chinese municipal law.

Architect Trimble Coming to Shanghai

R. M. Trimble, prominent architect of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has prepared the plans and specifications for the new American Government building in Shanghai, will arrive in Shanghai in October or November to arrange for the construction of the building. The new American Government building will house the American Consulate General, U. S. Court for China, Trade Commissioner, Treasury Representative, Navy Purchasing Office and other officials of the American Government who may be stationed here and also probably including a representative of the Legation in Peking who may be assigned here in view of the removal of the Nationalist Capital to Nanking.

The Day the French Celebrate

To-day, the Fourteenth of July, is the great French national holiday, corresponding to the American Fourth of July. The French Community in Shanghai in whose Concession most of the Americans in Shanghai live, is celebrating the day with characteristic Gallic enthusiasm. The Fourteenth of July commemorates the taking of the Bastille, from which a number of political prisosners were released by a mob.

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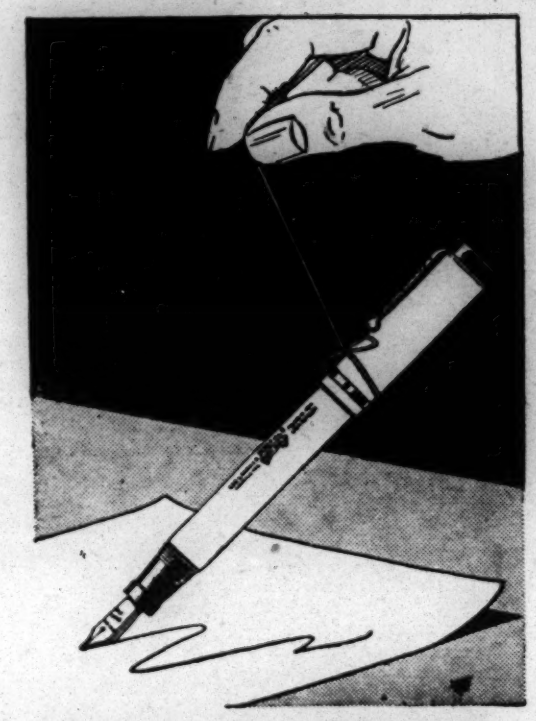

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Who's Who in China

Gen. Li Chai-sum
李濟深

General Li Chai-sum, Chairman of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, Commander of the 8th Route National Revolutionary Army, Chief-of-Staff of the National Revolutionary Armies and Chairman of the Canton Branch of the Central Political Council, is a native of Chang Wu, Kwangsi Province, where he was born in 1886. After graduation from the Kwangtung Military Academy he entered the army, but shortly afterwards went to Peking where he entered the Military College in that city. At the time of the first revolution in 1911 he became Chief-of-Staff to the 22nd Division of the Northern Expeditionary Forces and participated in the fighting at Hsuchow and Koochen. He then returned to school and upon graduation was appointed an instructor in the Peking Military College, serving concurrently in the Ministry of War.

In 1921 he went to Kwangtung Province at the invitation of Gen. Teng Kan and accepted a position as Chief-of-Staff to the first division of the Kwangtung Army. It was largely through his efforts in 1922 that the First Division cooperated with Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the original Northern Expedition, He took an active part in the fighting at Sinfeng and Kungchow and assisted in the defeat of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming who revolted against Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Government. He was also largely responsible for the defeat of Gen. Shen Hung-ying who likewise rebelled against Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the West River Valley District at Canton.

In 1924, Gen. Li Chai-sum was made garrison commander at Wuchow, from which point he invaded Kwangsi province and cleared up the elements antagonistic to the Canton Revolutionary Government. Since that time he has been prominent in the Canton Revolutionary movement, being appointed Commander of the 4th Revolutionary Army. In 1927 he gained added prestige through the suppression of the so-called peasant-labor "red" uprising in Tungkiang, Canton. Early in 1928 he was appointed Commander of the 8th Route National Revolutionary Army and concurrently Chief-of-Staff to the Nationalist Revolutionary Armies. He is also chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and the Canton Branch of the Central Political Council, and concurrently has a membership in the important committees of the Nationalist Government at Nanking as well as the Kuomintang Political Party.

Mr. Cheng Hung-nien
鄭洪年 字韶覺

Mr. Chen Hung-nien, President of Chi Nan University is a native of the city of Canton where he was born in 1874. His family is wealthy, and he received a thorough classical education in his youth passing the government literary examinations with the degree of A. M. In 1908 he was appointed by the Board of Education at Peking as President of the Chi Nan Government Institute, now known as Chi Nan University. After the first revolution in 1912 he was appointed Chief Secretary in the Department of Communications under the Sun Yat-sen Government at Nanking. In 1913 after the removal of the Government to Peking he was appointed Vice-minister of Communications. It was largely due to his influence that the Department of Education inaugurated a program of education and started a number of technical schools, the purpose being to train a technical staff.

In 1924, Mr. Cheng was appointed Commissioner of Finance in the Canton Government. Later he was appointed High Adviser to the military governor at Canton. In the summer of 1927 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance under the Nationalist Government. In addition to his present position as President of Chi Nan University, Mr. Cheng is a member of the Reconstruction Committee of the Nationalist Government; member of the Committee for the Promotion of the Welfare of Overseas Chinese; member of the National University Council (Ministry of Education); and also a member of the Committee on the Disposition of the Boxer Indemnity Fund.

The recent development and enlargement of Chi Nan University, which is largely devoted to the education of the sons of Overseas Chinese, has been due largely to the efforts of Mr. Cheng who has personally contributed considerable sums to the support and upbuilding of the school. A new University library recently dedicated is known as the "Cheng Hung-nien Library."

The Association for International Understanding, with offices in London, has issued a pamphlet giving a chronology of events in China during the historic years from 1911 to 1927. It contains a suitable foreword by Sir Frederick Whyte. All the important happenings in China in these seventeen years are recorded, the whole forming a valuable reference book.

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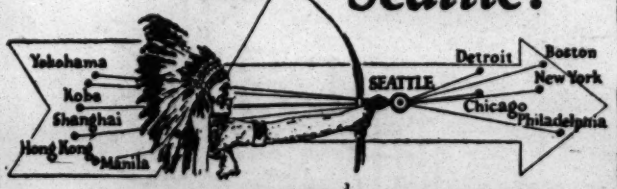

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The PORT of SEATTLE

GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

Men and Events

Wang Chien-tsu has been appointed a judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court and has already assumed his duties.

Chu Ho-kao has been appointed head of the recently opened Shanghai office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining.

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek (formerly Miss Mei-ling Soong) has again entered the Peking Union Medical College hospital for treatment.

Kao Lu, a well known member of the Kuomintang, has been appointed Commissioner of Education in Peking and president of the nine government colleges there.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China is proceeding to Kuling (the mountain resort near Kiukiang) on holiday next week, where he will be the guest of Hugo Reiss.

Garfield Huang, secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association of China, presented to the Nationalist Government at Nanking last week a plan for the effective suppression of opium in the country.

James A. Thomas, former Managing Director of the British-American Tobacco Company in China, but who is now residing in New York, has been appointed Treasurer of the China Famine Relief Fund.

One of the largest funeral processions ever seen in Shanghai was that incidental to the funeral of Mrs. Yu Yah-ching July 8. Mr. Yu Ya-ching is the chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Clifford C. Elrod, tax collector in the Shanghai Municipal service, charged during the week at the U. S. Court for China with attempting to kill his wife by shooting her with a pistol, set up a defence of temporary insanity.

Miss Soumay Tcheng, who has been in France and other European countries during the past half year on special work for the Nationalist Government, is announced to be returning to China, being due in Shanghai August 15.

The board of managers of Fukien Christian University at Foochow, of which C. J. Lin is president, is conducting a financial campaign to replace the dormitories destroyed by fire on the night of May 28. The students are at present occupying temporary quarters. An effort is being made to raise a total sum of about $70,000.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh (director of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service), Dr. Lim Ko-seng (newly elected president of the National Medical Association of China) and Dr. W. S. New (president of the Shanghai Medical Society), arrived in Shanghai during the week to attend the Council Meeting of the National Medical Association.

Paul Wright, who has been the correspondent in China for the Chicago *Daily News* for the past three years, sailed on his return to the United States on June 9, from Calcutta. Junius B. Wood, a former Far Eastern correspondent for the same paper but who has been its Moscow correspondent for the past two years, has also returned to the United States.

The Pan-Pacific Association met at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. building in Bubbling Well road, Shanghai July 9, when tiffin was served. A debating team from the University of Hawaii, of which Dr. F. Fong Sec. is chairman, was in attendance. Dai Ho-chun made an interesting address on "Impressions of a foreign-born Chinese on visiting China for the first time."

"The United States, dealing chiefly in staple products with China, has been able to hold its trade up surprisingly despite upset conditions in that country," A. Bland Calder, Trade Commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce at Shanghai, told a New York *Times* reporter on June 11, when he arrived at the New York Customs House to confer with American exporters interested in trade conditions with China.

Walter H. Mallory, who has been honorary representative in the United States for the China International Famine Relief Commission, has resigned, according to letters received from America in the last mail. Mr. Mallory stated that he would continue to assist in the work of the Commission, but that it had been necessary for him to resign his official connection. Mr. Mallory is now Executive Director of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., 25 West 43 Street, New York.

Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, who is now in the United States, was entertained on June 10 by K. C. Li of the Wah Chang Corporation at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club in New York. More than a hundred of the leading businessmen in New York were present. In addition Dr. Wu was entertained at luncheon by the American Asiatic Society at India House. Dr. Wu delivered addresses on both occasions dealing with present conditions in China.

Wang Ching-wei has replied from Europe that he does not intend to return to China to attend the forthcoming fifth plenary conference of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking.

Dr. Herman C. Liu, president of Shanghai College, H. S. Liang, a former member of the staff of the *Detroit News*, and Nancy H. Hu have been appointed advisers to the newly formed Press Club, organized by the students of journalism at the East China Summer School, now in session at Shanghai College.

Tariff Autonomy Fixed to Take Place January 1, 1929

At the fourth general session of the National Finance Conference held at Nanking July 9, under the chairmanship of Chang Shao-yung, Vice-Minister of Finance, the resolution introduced by the customs administration of the Ministry of Finance calling for the declaration of tariff autonomy on January 1, 1929, was unanimously passed.

The resolution provides that the National Tariff Revision Commission shall submit a new tariff schedule to the Government for approval before August 31 of the current year—the new schedule to be promulgated by the Government not later than October 1, 1928, so that sufficient notice may be given to the public before the enforcement of the new schedule.

Reciprocity in exemption from tariff on various national products and raw materials of China and the treaty countries is also urged upon the Government in the resolution. Equal treatment of foreign and Chinese staff members in the Customs service, early abolition of likin (preferably within three months from date of adoption of the resolution), the imposition of a social consumption tax on the major items of importation beginning from October 1, and also of a consumption tax on such imports as kerosene, granulated sugar, cotton fabrics, etc, are likewise provided for in the resolution.

The resolution of the national economic conference recently held at Shanghai by the non-official financial interests of the country to designate the revenue from a specific national tax for the amortization of the provincial loans of Kwangtung and Hupeh incurred by the Nationalist Government in 1926 and 1927 at Canton and Hankow to the total amount of $17,000,000 was passed.

A resolution was passed that $1,000,000 of the patriotic contribution fund from overseas Chinese shall be used to establish a Government school of aviation and to develop an aviation corps.

The proposal of the National University Council to issue treasury bonds with the Russian, Belgian, and Italian Boxer indemnity funds as security, to raise a sinking fund for educational purposes was reported by the Committee on National debts as impracticable and no action was taken.

Regulations governing the organization of the committee for the abolition of likin were also adopted.

At the final session of the National Financial Conference at Nanking July 10 a full program for handling the finances of China was drawn up. The general program for unification consists of two parts, (1) Financial policies which aim at the improvement of the administration of the country, the fair distribution of revenue, the definite apportionment of responsibility and the elimination of waste, and (2) Economic policies, which aim at the development of the country's resources.

A request from Kwangtung province for special treatment was ignored on the ground that all provinces had suffered financially to about the same degree that Kwangtung had.

(*Continued from page 226*)

Peking, July 9—The Nationalist leaders have decided to "clarify" the Fengtien forces which are still continuing activities in the Shanghaikwan district, assigning troops from the Jehol district to move on them.

Tokyo, July 10—The Japanese government has decided to open negotiations soon with the Nanking authorities concerning the Tsinan incident.

Tokyo, July 10—The Japanese Government has decided to withdraw the 3rd division consisting of 6,000 men from Shantung.

Tientsin, July 9.—The Central Publicity Department of the Nationalist party has decided to abolish the Shanghai branch of the *Central News* agency, which was established as the propaganda organ in Shanghai, and to organize a similar organ in Peking.

Peking, July 9.—With reference to Dr. C. T. Wang's declaration to abrogate the unequal treaties, in view of the fact that, regarding the Sino-Japanese treaty, the Chinese authorities have never proposed to revise the treaty since October 20, 1926, when the time-limit of the treaty expired, and that there is a special provision in the treaty that the

(*Continued on page 248*)

The Nationalist Government of the Republic of China

Notification No. 1

New Names for the Province of Chihli and the City of Peking

The public is hereby informed:

(1) that from date the province of Chihli shall be known as the Hopei province (河北省).

(2) that the city of Peking as Peiping (北平).

(3) that the former Metropolitan area under Peking (京兆區) is henceforth amalgamated with the Hopei province.

(4) that charters have been granted to the cities of Peiping and Tientsin with the rights of municipal governments.

By order
LU PI-CHAO (呂芯籌)
Secretary-General
of the Nationalist Government

Nanking, June 28, 1928.

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From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, July 4—*Kuo Wen* report states Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Chung-jen exchange views in Peking on disbandment and policy toward the Three Eastern Provinces; reference to Manchurian question decided that there can be on compromise except on basis of complete surrender to Nationalist Government; Feng Yu-hsiang although still ill, states he will go to Peking immediately and has sent his General Lu Chung-lin to Peking; all generals pledge support of troop disbandment—Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs now in Peking states that branch office of Foreign Ministry may be established in Peking to facilitate communication between Nanking and Diplomatic Corps—*Kuo Wen* report denies Japanese reports of death of Gen. Yang Yu-ting, former Chief-of-Staff to Chang Tso-ling, stating Japanese are circulating reports owing to their antagonism to Gen. Yang; report states that even Chang Hsueh-liang also fears execution at hands of Japanese—Chang Hsueh-liang sends two representatives, Mei Chung-lien and Hsin Shih-lien to Peking to negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek—Shanghai public organizations plan elaborate "Buy Native Products" campaign from July 7 to 14, using various forms of publicity—Chang Kai-ngau, vice-governor of Bank of China who took prominent part in Shanghai Economic Conference, departs for North China —Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications departs on inspection trip for purpose of unifying railway control—Chiang Kai-shek sends representative to call on American Minister on July 4—Government Council adopts national audit law for government departments—C. T. Wang wires Nationalist representative in America promising full protection for "legal" rights of foreigners in China—Reported that Nationalists will begin negotiation of new Sino-French treaty on Sept. 1—British Minister in Peking quoted in Chinese papers as saying that he is little interested in the question of removing the capital to Nanking, but stating that the Nationalists should begin at once the execution of their plans for reconstruction—Gen. Li Chai-sum, head of Canton Government states purpose of his trip to Nanking is to present detailed report on conditions in Kwangtung; attend Military conference in Peking with Chiang Kai-shek and be present at 5th Plenary Conference of Kuomintang —Peking Chamber of Commerce decides to erect statue to late Dr. Sun Yat-sen—Military Council decides to retain "Chung-san" style of uniform in Army with specification that it must be made of native materials—Central Party headquarters at Nanking remits $10,000 to Shantung for relief work among members—Decided to inaugurate civil-service examinations for employes of Kiangsu province—Nationalist Ministry of Interior publishes regulations prohibiting smoking and drinking by minors.

Thursday, July 5—Shanghai Committee for Opposing Japanese Aggression recommends punishment for Chinese importers who handle Japanese goods; Chinese retailers who handle Japanese goods; Chinese transportation companies handling Japanese goods and Chinese salesmen dealing in Japanese goods—Kiangsu provinciai government votes to establish factory to manufacture agricultural goods—Shanghai Party Affairs directors prohibit use of "lunar" calendar and ask cooperation of Chinese schools—Military Council asks for $100,000 for wounded soldiers—*Kuo Min* report from Tsingtao states Japanese have expelled Chinese magistrates from cities along Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway including Tzechow, Tsingchow, Poshan and declared martial law in railway zone—*Kuo Min* report from Peking states Chiang Kai-shek has received telegram from Chang Hsueh-liang in which the "Young General" offers to follow the Three Principles—Organization of Peking Branch Political Council completed but inauguration postponed owing to lack of quorum, following now being in Peking, Yen Hsi-shan, Li Chung-jen, Bei Tsung-chi, Chen Tiao-yuan, Ma Fu-hsiang, Lu Chung-lin, Chiang Tso-ping and Liu Shou-chung—C. T. Wang in interview with *Ta Chung* agency correspondent outlines plans for treaty revision—Foreign Commissioner King at Shanghai denies report that he has been authorized to negotiate settlement of Tsinan incident with Japanese Consul-General Yada—Feng Yu-hsiang appoints his representative Gen. Lu Chung-lin to participate in Peking military conference, owing to Feng's illness—Tientsin report states that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui attempted to "escape" to Dairen owing to fear of assassination—Hu Han-ming, member of Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, calls on German Foreign Minister—Canton Chamber of Commerce prepares to develop system of aviation within Kwangtung Province—Gen. Chien Ta-chun, garrison commander at Shanghai plans erection of monument at Lunghaw, near Shanghai, in honor of dead Nationalist troops—National University Council decides that the Central University shall consist of eight departments, Science, Arts, Law, Medicine, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—H. H. Kung, Soong Yuen-yuan, Chien Yung-min appointed standing committee to organize Industrial Bank—Wu Tze-hui of Central Executive Committee, in *Kuo Min* interview, emphasizes disbandment of troops as "crucial point in settlement of present difficulties—Wang Ching-wei, member of Central Executive now in France wires Nanking urging reconstruction, abolition of classes, renunciation of personal advancement and creation of spheres of influence—Propaganda Department of Central Party Executive in Nanking issues list of slogans on troops disbandment—*Kuo Min* report from Tsinan states that Yellow River Bridge damaged $300,000 by retreating Northerners and that Japanese refuse to permit Nationalists to make repairs—Ministry of Commerce and Industry recommends new laws and regulations protecting and encouraging patents in domestic industries, offering monopolies for term of years—Kiangsu provincial government will begin afforestation work around Taiho Lake area —Peking report states Dr. P. W. Kuo, former president of National South Eastern University appointed representative of Nationalist Foreign Ministry to remain in Peking to serve as intermediary between Nanking Foreign office and Peking Diplomatic Corps—National Financial Conference in Nanking considers question of demarcation of National and provincial revenues.

Friday, July 6—Nationalist Ministry of Foreign Affairs submits proposal to Government Council on treaty revision—Hsueh Tuh-pei, Minister of Interior, recommends changing Special Administrative Districts of Suiyuan, Jehol, Chahar, etc., into provinces—Yi Au-hou appointed chief judge of the Shantung provincial court—Chiang Kai-shek wires Nationalist Government of his approval of Shanghai Economic Conference resolution for disbandment of troops—Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications issues agenda for Communications Conference to be held in Nanking on August 10—Yen Hsi-shan orders two divisions of cavalry and five divisions of infantry to cross the Lwanho river in an advance toward Jehol preparatory to invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces, providing Chang Hsueh-liang does not agree to come into the Nationalist Government—Chiang Kai-shek issues orders for protection of temples, pagodas and ancient buildings in Peking area—Government Council in Nanking issues orders for raising censorship on newspapers—Government Standard Measurement Committee passes resolution favoring adoption of metric system in China—Report from Mukden states that the Mukden Arsenal is continuing to operate in the production of munitions—Ministry of Finance making preparations for new loan to finance troop disbandment—Generals Li Chai-sum and Tai Chi-tao arrive in Shanghai on their way to Nanking—Feng Yu-hsiang arrives in Peking to attend memorial service at tomb of Sun Yat-sen and military conference with Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Hsi-shan.

Saturday, July 7—Li Shih-cheng, Wei Tao-ming and Miss Soume Tcheng, Kuomintang leaders who are traveling abroad, arrive in San Francisco and entertained by Chinese community in that city—Ministry of Foreign Affairs promulgates declaration on foreign policy—Li Chai-sum, Tai Chi-tao and Chang Ching-chang depart from Shanghai for Peking for conference with Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan—National Financial Conference in Nanking drafts program on abolition of likin, demarcation of national and provincial revenues, centralization of national financial control in the central government and currency reform-Feng Yu-hsiang circulates telegram stressing importance of unification of military affairs and disbandment of troops—Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs calls on American, British, Dutch, Japanese, German, Italian, Danish and Spanish ministers; Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister is first to return call—Chang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Chung-jen reach decision that before disbandment of troops a definite scheme for national defense must be worked out; that all political problems must be reserved for the coming 5th plenary session of Kuomintang; that a special Northeastern Affairs Committee must be created for considering the Manchurian problem—Date for 5th Session of Kuomintong postponed to end of July to enable absent members to attend—*Ta Chung* report states cost of repairs on Yellow River Bridge will cost $100,000 and require three months even after the Japanese relinquish control of the railway in vicinity to Tsinan —Feng Yu-hsiang recommends confiscation of Yuan Shih-kai mausoleun at Anyang, Honan and creation of buildings

into a public school and factory—George Hsu Chien recommended as Director of Finance in Sinkiang—C. T. Wang notifies Italy and Denmark of the expiration of their treaties and urges negotiation of new treaties—Chiang Kai-shek warns Marshal Tuan Chi-jui against plottings on the part of the old Anfu clique in the Tientsin district—Peking Division of Central Political Council formally constituted with addresses by Wu Tze-hui and Chiang Kai-shek in the former presidential palace—Chien Ta-chun, garrison commander at Shanghai warns Chinese factory owners against "lock-outs" of employes—Shanghai Merchants Federation circulates public bodies over the country to cooperate in disbandment of troops by providing employment—Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications departs on inspection tour of various railways—Recommended that Chinkiang be made seat of Kiangsu provincial government—Gen. Lu Ti-ping, chairman of Hunan provincial government approves disbandment of troops—Chekiang Provincial Government adopts program for improvement of silk industry—Japanese Consul-General Yada protests activities of Chinese anti-Japanese Association in seizing Japanese goods in Shanghai or interfering with Chinese merchants who handle Japanese goods—War prisoners in Honan being used for reconstruction of town of Kweiteh into model city—Feng Yu-hsiang issues regulations for punishment of military officers charged with embezzlement of public funds.

Sunday and Monday, July 8 and 9—Native products campaign week inaugurated at Shanghai with formal meeting, an exhibition of local manufactures being held at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce—Special meeting of Nationalist Central Military Council passes regulations governing the proposed disbandment of troops, further recruiting being prohibited by mandate—Generals Chang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Li Chung-jen, Wu Tse-hwei and Shao Li-tze are guests of honor at reception given by General Yen at the old Waichiaopu building, Peking—General Yen recommends General Pei Tsung-hsi to succeed him as garrison commander at Peking—Trade of Japan with China for June shows large falling off, and indications are that falling off during July will be still greater—Cotton Yarn Spinning Cooperative Society being formed by Chinese weaving and knitting mills to overcome difficulties incidental to the anti-Japanese boycott—Nanking government council issues mandate proclaiming seven regulations to govern relations between China and such foreign countries whose treaties have expired—Mass meeting at Peking celebrates completion of the Northern Punitive Expedition—Hsuen Tuh-pi, Minister of Interior, expresses approval of the program for the eradication of social evils in Nanking inaugurated by Ho Ming-hueh, the mayor—General Chow Cheng-lin at a reception by the Peking Museum Administration urges measures for protection of China relics, pointing out that they bear a close relation to the development of Chinese civilization—Decision made by Wu-Han Council to demolish Wuchang wall and replace it by a public highway around the city.—General Fu Tso-yi, commander of Tientsin gendarmerie, prohibits occupation of schools by military units—Central Party Headquarters at Nanking receive petition from party affairs directors of Shantung requesting that administration of province be placed under direct supervision of Central Political Council—Chiang Kai-shek announces that Winter Palace be soon opened to the public—Central Political Council rejects petition of Yu Ya-ching for cancellation of order of arrest of Fu Siao-en—Nationalists military leaders at Peking working on details for reduction of army—General Feng Yu-hsiang at a reception tendered by General Yen Hsi-shan, urged cancellation of unequal treaties, settlement of Manchurian question and promulgation of measures for relieving the sufferings of the people—Mayor Ho of Nanking takes steps to prohibit continuance of International Savings Society which he believes to be a gambling institution.

Tuesday, July 10.—National Finance Conference passes resolution declaring tariff autonomy in force January 1, 1929, new tariff schedule to be promulgated by the Government not later than October 1, 1929; Loan projects are discussed; inheritance and income taxes are provided for; $1,000,000 to be allocated for opening an aviation school; regulations adopted for abolition of Likin—Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, sends identic Notes to the Italian and Danish Ministers, terminating, respectively, the Sino-Italian Treaty of 1866 and Sino-Danish Treaty of 1863, both of which expired on June 30 this year and proposing the negotiation of new equal treaties in their place.—Provincial Reconstruction Committee of Kwangtung discusses plans to raise the sum of $64,000,000 for the construction of the unfinished section of the Canton-Hankow R. R. extending from Shiuchow to Chuchow.—Standing Committee of Central Executive Committee decides that 5th Plenary Session previously scheduled to take place July 15, postpone to August 1. General Yen Hsi-shan urges General Ho

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOE KING Deceased.

Cause No. 3084

Estate No. 678

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOE KING, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before January 7th, 1929, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

How the "Enemy" Fares

Germany Ten Years After, by George H. Danton. Houghton Mifflin Co. Price G. $ 3, 50.

The interest in Professor Danton's clever book on Germany for us in the Far East is enhanced by the fact that he has been for years a resident in China and that he judges contemporary Germany not only from an American point of view but also from the standpoint of a Westerner influenced by oriental ideas.

This book is entirely unpretentious and sympathetic. Prof: Danton gives in a simple and attractive manner his impressions on Germany derived from a year's stay as the holder of an exchange professorship at the University of Leipzig. The prevalence of the "human touch" is refreshing and answers the need we all feel of being exorcized from "abstract" notions like "Germany", "the war", "inflation", etc. Just now we must all face human facts and not conceptions.

The economic problem is probably the most important in modern Germany. Professor Danton deals with it mainly from the point of view of the "human equation." He notes the low purchasing power of the majority of the German people, the mental and physical sufferings of destitute old age. He mentions the heavy and manifold taxes, the produce of which largely goes abroad to pay "reparations" and is not used to improve Germany herself. He shows how personal happiness is jeopardized by the housing problem. Everybody is more or less tied to his actual residence; mobility in Germany is the privilege of the few. He mentions the difficulties of entertaining when there is no money left for luxuries and fun.

It is amusing to read that neither the German housewife nor the German theatre have impressed Mr. Danton as favorably as Germans generally would expect. He seems to think German housewifes much less efficient than American ones and the performances on the stage strike him as rather affected. Considering the pride which Germans feel in the art of their actors and housewives, this judgement will probably meet with a certain amount of criticism on their side.

The most interesting chapters of this book deal with education and university life. Professor Danton insists that in Germany, contrary to what is often supposed, education is always intensely practical, because high cultural standards are required even in German business life. He sees also and this shows a greater insight than most foreigners acquire, that German education, in spite of a certain rigidity of system, has in its "inner precincts" a greater liberality and even international width of view than education in America or France. This fact may perhaps be connected with the "European idea" which Professor Danton mentions as being very much alive in Germany. The problem of Europe as a whole, as a unit superior to the countries that compose it, is probably more deeply meditated in Germany than anywhere else. Professor Danton is also impressed by the academic freedom of both professors and students. There is but little state control of the universities; they are for practical purposes self-governing bodies. The chief university executive, the Rector, has not the dictatorial powers of the American college president.

Elsewhere the element of liberty in German life is also emphasized. As an American Mr. Danton is especially struck by the freedom of Communist propaganda. The expression of ideas does not suffer from any kind of restrictions.

According to Professor Danton there is a general desire for "escape" in Germany. He finds it in the popularity of the literature of travel, of lectures concerning colonies. May we suggest that this is not only a phenomenon due to the specially cramped conditions of post-war Germany, but a general characteristic of the German minds. In the Middle Ages it found an outlet in numerous and useless imperial expeditions to Italy and at all times in the relish in metaphysical speculations.

Many other things might be pointed out in Professor Danton's book, which is well worth reading. He mentions the role of Germans in China and that as a rule they seem to get on well with the Chinese. He also assigns to the Germans a special task which should be much to their liking, that of making "the synthesis between abstruse learning and technology with industrialism and capitalism toward the definite, immediate and productive development" of the east. From Germany should come the "motive power for the new reconstructive machinery which is so necessary in the Far East."

L. U. S.

In the Steps of H. G. Wells

An Outline of Universal History, by George E. Sokolsky, with an introduction by Prof. Hu Shih. The Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai. 1928.

All the history text-books used in the Chinese schools till the present moment had one common fault:—although they were supposed to embrace the universal history they dealt, in reality, mainly with European and American, very seldom with African and Australian and almost never with Asiatic history, or at least with that part of it which naturally interested most the Chinese students, namely China. Some attempts were made, one of them by H. G. Wells, to improve the text-books, but owing to the lack of definite facts of Chinese history, all these attempts were more or less unsuccessful. Mr. Sokolsky's book is perhaps the most successful of them all, and that is not surprising, as, according to Prof. Hu Shih's introduction, Mr. Sokolsky's "long stay in China brought him into close contact with Chinese people of all classes and interests and he understands them", and during his ten years stay in China "he had been mixed up in the Chinese politics. In 1919 he was aiding the student movement and was a friend of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In later years he came into contact with several important military groups. And he is, probably, the only foreign journalist in China who has kept a private file of clippings and documents, throughout a period of ten years." He has written his book from an entirely new angle. "The author stands on the Asiatic shore of the Pacific and peers upon the world from the vantage point." Although it was an immensely difficult task, the author did it even better than could be expected, taking into consideration, the special conditions which were set by the publishers of the book.

Two remarkable pints in the book attract the attention of the reader:—first, the unusually large space devoted to the description of various economic, religious and educational theories and movements, much bigger than can be found in text-books of other authors, and second, the unusually great amount of facts of Chinese history. The most interesting chapter for the foreign reader and the longest one—the chapter on "The Republic of China", is also the first complete report, I believe, of the political life of the Chinese republic, ever published. It is also worth mentioning that special attention was given by the author to "the poignant religious movement among the Chinese people", which is called Sun Yatsenism.

The history of the Western countries is given quite fully although shortly, and emphasis is laid upon the intellectual development of their populations. Much attention is given to the events of modern history, especially to the World War, its reasons and consequences. This chapter excels similar chapters in other text-books, not excluding even Mr. Wells's. The chapters on Russian revolution and bolshevism, and on the imperialistic enterprises of the Great Powers are also written very skilfully and are interesting not only to a student of a Chinese school, but to an ordinary reader, interested in political affairs, as well.

The defects of the book are few and are:—considerable number of mistakes and omissions (Page 252, line 21; Map on page 626, Snnagar instead of Srinagar; Page 627, line 5; Map on the page 802, Loyns instead of Lyons etc.) and absence of an index, although it is mentioned in the preface.

As a whole the book is written exceedingly well, and the author is be congratulated with the successful completion of his work.

MARK GIVSBOURG.

Historical Notes on an Ancient Civilization

India's Past, by A. A. Macdonnel. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

The author is a great Indologist and famous Sanskrita scholar. After Max Muller he is the best known authority in Britain on Indian literature. This book by him is timely, as to-day, on account of growing interest in India, it will give the reader a little idea, by way of introduction, of the great achievements of that ancient land of philosophers and philanthropists, in literature, philosophy and religion.

According to Bhandarkar, Tilak and Mittra some portions of *Rig Veda*, the most ancient book of India, or perhaps of the world, existed before 5000 B. C. It is a collection of prayers and holy songs not without poetic and metaphysical merits. The civilization of the time of *Rig Veda* was by no means mean. The ethical standard was very high; and the virtues of hospitality, chastity of womanhood, and valor of manhood are spoken of in eulogistic terms. The author's estimate of *Rig Veda* is high, but only as high as that of a foreigner can be. The faults he finds with the commentary of Sayanacharya are based on his want of understanding of Nirukta.

The author describes ably the suttra period of India and sheds a flood of light on many little understood books, like *grahya suttras*.

The Jain religion of India, founded by Mahavir Tirthanker, is a rival of Buddhism, and equally rich in metaphysics, is

little known to the world. The author has served the cause of this great and ancient religion by bringing to light some of its phases.

The epic and classical literature of India, when Sanskrita was standardized, is beautiful beyond any comparison. It is full of great moral precepts, and highly thought provoking.

The author remarks that many of the most famous ancient books of Arabia like the Arabian Nights' Entertainments are founded on Indian fictions. The story of Barrlam and Josephat, which influenced Saint Francis and so many others, is simply a life of Shakyamuni Buddha. *Panchtantra* is the basis of the Arabian *Kalela Damna* on which the Greek author bases his world-famous fables. In fact, the Indian culture became a world force in the third century B. C. The Indian monks, who brought Buddhism to China in the first century B. C., introduced Indian poetry, medicine, literature, logic etc, also. Kumarjiva, the great Indian Pundita of the Tang period, translated many standard books into Chinese which are still studied with admiration by Chinese scholars.

The author reviews briefly the Indian poetry and drama, and gives high praise to Shakuntal of Kalidas, which inspired Goethe.

The author brings his narrative down to Rabindranath Tagore. This is in fact a handbook of Indian culture containing up-to-date information, and, being a work of great scholarly merits involving patient research work of long years and experience, it can not be too highly commended to Indologists. It will adorn any university library, or a private scholarly collection.

The book contains several illustrations of Indian architecture of the Hindu period, and biographies of the modern writers.

H. P. SHASTRI

A Novel of the Russians

Sonya Babushka, by Maurice Chideckel: Four Seas Publishing Company, Boston.

This is a novel of the Russians—the White Russians—which tells more about life and intrigue among the emigrees than volumes of politics and description. The scene is in Wilna, Poland, hotbed of Russian reaction. Sonya Babushka, the heroine, beautiful daughter of Count Gregory Pushkin, the victim of a conspiracy which shut him up in prison to be liberated after twenty years following the revolution. It is a strange novel, vivid and turbulent with strong human passions, loves and hatreds. Dr. Chideckel, the author, is a Russian physician, which eminently qualifies him for the creation of the villain, Dr. Bogdanoff, a White patriot who exploits his fellows, but finally comes to a bad end sufficiently horrible to satisfy the most exacting.

Valuable Information on Japan

The Japan Year Book for 1928, by Y. Takenobu. Tokyo: The Japan Year Book Office.

The statistics of the Island Empire always make interesting reading. Whatever one may think of Japan's foreign policy the fact remains that the Japanese are making a wonderful success in feeding and maintaining a population of sixty million people on a number of comparatively small, rocky islands of volcanic origin, every now and then rent by earthquakes. This year-book contains more than 700 pages and is replete with information on all subjects relative to the social, economic and political life of the people. It is one of the most valuable reference books on the country that either businessmen or political leaders can have within reach.

Mission Station in Yunnan Wants Airplane

Whether they have been inspired by the flights of Lindberg and the other recent heroes of the air is not known, but the members of the American Presbyterian (North) Mission at Kiulungkiang, Yunnan Province, recently sent a request to the mission headquarters at Shanghai for an airplane to enable them to cover their district and keep in touch with the outside world. The members of the Presbyterian mission at Kiulungkiang are Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Beebe, Dr. and Mrs. Curtis M. Galt and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Goodenberger. The town where they are located is one of the most inaccessible places in southern Yunnan and the only way to the outside world is through western Indo-China and Siam. It requires some seventeen days of steady traveling by sedan chair to reach the outside world.

The Rev. C. E. Patton of the Presbyterian Mission in Shanghai in referring to the request for an airplane stated that the mission headquarters in Shanghai had received requests for all kinds of conveyances from rickshas to motor cars, but that this was the first request they had ever received for an airplane. It is understood the request has been forwarded to the home office in America.

The Far Eastern Bank ("Dalbank")

Established in Harbin

HEAD OFFICE: HARBIN.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Kalgan, Manchuli and Hailar.

CORRESPONDENTS: In U.S.S.R.—The State Bank of U.S.S.R. (Gosbank) and others.

In London: The Bank for Russian Trade Ltd., The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

In New York: The Equitable Trust Company of New York, The Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

In Germany: Deutsche Bank.

In Austria: Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt fur Handel und Gewerbe.

In Mongolia: The Commercial and Industrial Bank of Mongolia (Mongolbank)

The Bank has correspondents also in France, Latvia, Esthonia, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

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4747 Exchange Dept.
2865 General Office.

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SMALL BOTTLE 22 CTS.—LARGE BOTTLE 62 CTS.

"TIGER BALM"

THIS WONDERFUL BALM—

WELL KNOWN IN THE ORIENT is an absolutely Safe Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Asthma, Headache, Toothache and is an instant relief in Scorpion and other insect Bites, Cuts, Bruises, Cramp and all Chest Complaints.

DIRECTIONS: Rub well into the affected part, 2 or 3 times a day and then wrap with flannel or warm clothing.

ENG AUN TONG

The Tiger Medical Hall

89 N. Szechuen Road Tel. N. 2736

Chi-kung to assume office of mayor of Peking immediately.—Nationalist Central Government decides officially to order the arrest of Wang Yi-tang, ex-Premier; Yao Cheng, ex-Minister of Justice; Tang Chi, ex-Vice Chairman of the Upper House of Parliament; Tang Hsiang-ming, ex-Minister of Navy; Wellington Koo, ex-Premier and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wu Kuang-hsin, ex-Minister of War; Wang Yin-chuan, ex-Minister of the Interior; Chang Chung-hsiang, Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Chung-yu.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs introduces bill providing for holding of Foreign Service examinations to qualify Chinese citizens for positions in the Consular service.—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang recommends the inauguration of a Naval Department at Nanking.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu having assumed office as Generalissimo at Suichung of Conditions in Szechuan Province have again become critical from the viewpoint of the Nationalist Government.—With a view to transforming soldiers into productive laborers General Feng Chen-wu and Sun Liang-chen order troops to undertake dredging of rivers and canals in Peking-Tientsin vicinity.—Nanking Military Council calls National Aviation Conference for August 10.—Plans for establishing jurisdiction over Mongolia and Tibet are discussed at a conference of Generals in Peking.

(*Continued from page 243*)

treaty shall remain in force, should the treaty not be revised within six months from the date of its expiration, it is understood that Japanese diplomatic circles are of opinion that the Sino-Japanese treaty will continue to be in force by virtue of Art. 26 of the treaty and that they should be treated in accordance with the declaration No. 2 of the Nationalist Foreign Minister, and otherwise it is expected that there will be technical discussion concerning the treaty.

Mukden, July 9—Under the 22 articles in the Mandate governing the Three Eastern Provinces the sovereign right of power is vested in the people, which power is represented by the Associate members of the Provincial Parliaments, which is under control of the Peace Preservation Committee.

Mukden, July 9th—The outstanding points in the 7 articles governing the Associate Committee of the Provincial Parliaments are: (1.) The committee shall be 30 members from Provincial Parliaments of Mukden, Kirin and Heilungkiang; (2.) Quorum shall be 30 consisting of 3 presidents; (3.) Committee to have complete authority in political and military questions; (4.) No relations with foreign powers.

Tokyo, July 10—Japanese to withdraw 7,500 troops of 3rd division from Shantung, beginning July 20.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price June 28th	Sale Price July 6th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % July 6th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	109	109½	7.17
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	103	102⅞	6.69
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99½	99⅜	6.03
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	98¾	99⅛	7.08
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1. 1943	104	103	6.68
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	86¼	88	6.07
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106	106½	6.44
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	99½	99¾	7.02
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	100⅛	99⅛	7.05
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	103½	104¼	6.57
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98¾	98¼	6.64
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	100	100	6.50
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	100	100	6.50
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100	100	7.50
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100¾	100¾	6.92
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation...	7	Pfd. Stock	96	95½	7.33
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	106	106	6.60
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	101	99	7.07
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	850	875	2.29
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	105	104⅝	7.12
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	—	76	77	5.19
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American Shares) Market to Yield.....						6.84
General Mills Inc.....	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock			100	6.00
Grasselli Chemical Co.....		Common Stock			48⅜	—
Dodge Brothers Inc....$7		Pfd. Stock			75	9.33

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 11, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since this day last week the London price of Bar Silver has declined $\frac{5}{16}$d. for both cash and two months forward delivery, the price at the close of yesterday being fixed at 27$\frac{1}{16}$d. and 27d. respectively. On the 5th instant the local official T/T rate on London was reduced to 2/7$\frac{3}{4}$d., at which level it has since ruled with the exception of one day when it reached 2/8d. As regards exports and imports, a certain amount of tea bills have been evidence but the demand for Merchant T/T has been on a very moderate scale. During the week under review the local stocks of Sycee and Bar Silver have increased by Taels 5,000,000

The market closes dull and quietly steady, banks selling at the following rates for July delivery, T/T on London 2/7$\frac{15}{16}$d, T/T on New York 64$\frac{15}{16}$, Yens 71$\frac{1}{2}$.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls.49,135,000 an increase of Tls. 4,910,000

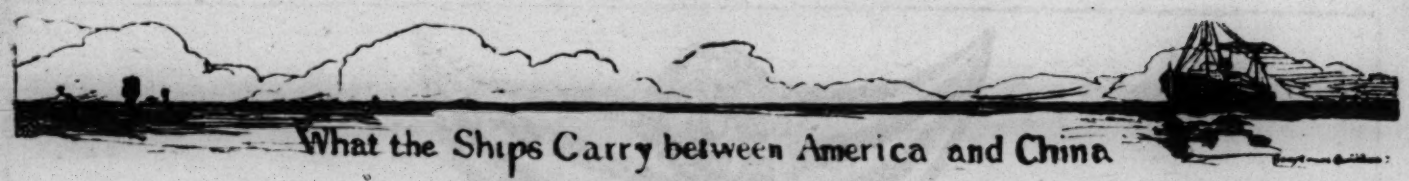
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 77,960,000 a decrease of $ 100,000

Estimated value Tls. 105,266,000 as against Tls. 126,952,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday. July 5	Friday July 6	Sat. July 7th	Monday July 9th	Tuesday July 10	Wed July 11
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/8 300	2/8 2/7$\frac{3}{4}$ 2/8$\frac{1}{16}$	2/7$\frac{3}{4}$	2/7$\frac{3}{4}$	2/8	2/7$\frac{3}{4}$	2/7$\frac{3}{4}$
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7$\frac{15}{16}$	2/7$\frac{15}{16}$	2/7$\frac{15}{16}$	2/8$\frac{1}{16}$	2/7$\frac{15}{16}$	2/7$\frac{15}{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	2/8$\frac{1}{4}$ 2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8$\frac{1}{4}$ 178$\frac{1}{4}$	2/8	2/8
T/T India	179.850	178$\frac{1}{2}$ 177	177	177	1655	177$\frac{1}{4}$	177$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T France	1,671,000	1650 1645	1645	1645	65	1640	1640
T/T N. Y.	65.695	65 64$\frac{1}{2}$	64$\frac{1}{2}$	64$\frac{1}{2}$	65$\frac{1}{8}$	64$\frac{1}{2}$	64$\frac{3}{8}$
T/T Demand		65$\frac{1}{4}$ 64$\frac{5}{8}$	64$\frac{5}{8}$	64$\frac{5}{8}$	272	64$\frac{5}{8}$	64$\frac{7}{16}$
T/T Hamburg		272$\frac{1}{2}$ 270	270	270	77	270	270
T/T H'kong	76.660	76$\frac{3}{4}$ 76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$	77	71$\frac{5}{8}$	77	77$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T Japan	71.175	71$\frac{1}{2}$ 72	72	72	161	71$\frac{7}{8}$	72
T/T Batavia	162 630	161$\frac{1}{2}$ 160	160	159$\frac{3}{4}$	87	159$\frac{3}{4}$	159$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Straits	86.120	87 87$\frac{1}{2}$	87$\frac{1}{2}$	87$\frac{1}{2}$		87$\frac{3}{4}$	87$\frac{3}{4}$
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/10.300	2/10 2/9$\frac{3}{4}$ 2/10$\frac{1}{8}$	2/9$\frac{3}{4}$	2/9$\frac{3}{4}$	2/10	2/9$\frac{3}{4}$	2/9$\frac{3}{4}$
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9$\frac{7}{8}$	2/9$\frac{7}{8}$	2/9$\frac{7}{8}$	2/10$\frac{1}{8}$	2/9$\frac{7}{8}$	2/9$\frac{7}{8}$
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/10.612	2/10$\frac{7}{8}$ 2/10$\frac{1}{16}$	2/10$\frac{1}{16}$	2/10$\frac{1}{16}$	2/10$\frac{9}{16}$	2/10$\frac{1}{16}$	2/10$\frac{1}{16}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,758,000	1740 1735	1735	1735	1745	1730	1730
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	68.620	68 67$\frac{1}{2}$	67$\frac{1}{2}$	67$\frac{1}{2}$	68	67$\frac{1}{2}$	67$\frac{1}{2}$
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	68$\frac{1}{2}$ 68	68	68	68$\frac{1}{2}$	68	68

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 9	July 10	July 11
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	27$\frac{5}{16}$	27$\frac{1}{4}$	27$\frac{1}{4}$	27$\frac{5}{16}$	27$\frac{1}{16}$	27$\frac{1}{16}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$Holiday	G. $.59$\frac{1}{8}$	G. $.59$\frac{1}{4}$	G.$.59$\frac{3}{8}$	G.$.58$\frac{7}{8}$	G. $.58$\frac{7}{8}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 351.20	Tls. 348.00	Tls. 347.20	Tls. 349.60	Tls. 349.20	Tls. 350.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100....	72.1875	72.25	72.1625	72.15	72.075	72.125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	3%	2%	1½%	1½%	1½%	1½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.21
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 486$\frac{7}{16}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	3$\frac{7}{8}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5$\frac{7}{8}$
,, 4 ,,	3$\frac{7}{8}$%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0$\frac{1}{8}$
,, 6 ,,	3$\frac{7}{8}$%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10$\frac{25}{32}$



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; June Customs Rate Tls. 1.35 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, May 18.

To U. S. A.

Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai .... Bls. 7 Pls.		21.58
Other Ports .. Bls. 28 Pls.		49.66
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 892	,,	885.82
,, other Ports ,, 65	,,	53.00
Yellow, ,, ,, 35	,,	35.05
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	25.26
Tea, Green, other kinds, Shanghai	,,	2
Books, Printed	,,	19
Brassware	,,	150
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	18
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	444
,, ,, Moist	,,	1,062
Hair, Human	,,	154
Feathers, Duck	,,	105
,, Goose	,,	100
Intestines, Goat	,,	5
,, Pig	,,	32
Rhubarb	,,	50
Wool, Sheep's	,,	562
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	618
Woodware	,,	64
Skins, Cat, Civet, Untanned	Pcs	1,000
,, Mole, Untanned	,,	5,000
,, Marmot, ,,	,,	10,604
,, Raccoon, ,,	,,	3,590
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	1,956
,, Badger, ,,	,,	1,500
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	24,600
,, Lamb, Leg Plates	,,	2,226
,, Kid, Head ,,	,,	354
Hair-net, Human ..... Gross		337
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs ..... Doz.		2,778

DIANA DOLLAR, May 28.

from U. S. A.

Paper, Chipboard	Pls.	5,823

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, May 29.

To U. S. A.

Bristles	Pls.	490
Antimony, Crude	,,	420
,, Oxide	,,	420
,, Regulus ..	,,	420
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	1,774
,, ,, Dried	,,	93
,, Albumen, Dried ..	,,	45
,, Whole, Dried	,,	342
,, ,, Moist	,,	1,218
Feathers, ...	,,	94
Hides, Cow	,,	351
Hair, Human	,,	48
Oil Wood	,,	932
Tungsten Ore	,,	2,100
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	362
,, Doe	Pcs.	2,240

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, May 29.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Cambrics White, 46 in. by 12 yd.	Pcs.	398
Motor-cars	,,	6
Motor-trucks	,,	1
Machines Adding	,,	6
Machines, Knitting ...	,,	18
Machines, Sewing	,,	7
Typewriters	,,	5
Tiles	,,	1,500
Cotton Sheetings, White, Unclassed ..... Yds.		1,606
Waterproof Cloth	,,	1,063
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	9
Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 70/1	,,	5
Aluminium Foil	,,	117
,, Sheets ...	,,	136
Antifriction Metal	,,	38
Brass Tubes	,,	57
Steel Bar Ends	,,	138
,, Nuts	,,	17
,, Screws	,,	178
,, Wire Shorts	,,	1,098
,, ,, Cloth	,,	178
Zinc Plates	,,	76
Dextrine	,,	53
Canned Fruits	,,	51
Grapes, Fresh	,,	19
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	122
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent.	,,	1,712
Ink, Printing	,,	56
Leather, Calf, Coloured	,,	31
,, ,, Patent ..	,,	1
,, Cow Coloured	,,	6
,, ,, Patent ..	,,	13
,, Sole	,,	263
Macaroni	,,	38
Newspapers, Old	Pls.	375
Oranges, Fresh	,,	1,528
Paper, Bank-note	,,	233
,, Unclassed	,,	77
,, Writing	,,	543
Saccharine	,,	15
Sodium, Thiosulphite or	,,	68
Sulphur Black	,,	1,164
Tobacco, Prepared ...	,,	2
Baking Powder	Doz.	98
Basins, Enamelled	,,	536
Cotton Shirts	,,	56
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		12,151
Rum	,,	17,209
Varnish	,,	4,717
Shoes, ...	Pairs	1,178
Cigars	Mille	10
Lemons, Fresh	,,	148
Infants' Food	Hk. Tls.	5,224
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,104,255
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs, 174	,,	11,890
Machinery	,,	41,655

ADRASTUS, May 31.

To U. S. A.

Hides, Cow, ...	Pls.	317
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	438
Wool, Sheep's	,,	673
Tungsten Ore	,,	420
Skins, Doe, Untanned	Pcs.	11,460
,, Mole, ,, ,,		5,000

TAIYO MARU, June 1.

To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions .... Bls. 10 Pls.		9.53
Silk Piece Goods	,,	2.95
Brassware	,,	7
Cotton Rags .. Bls. 420	,,	1,725
Intestines, Pig, Salted ..	,,	8
Eggs Fresh	Pcs.	27,000

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990 — July 10

Market Closed Irregular — Business Done 1,800,000

STOCK	July 7 Price	July 9 Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	172½	174½
Allis Chalmers	124	124
American Can (Common)	88¼	87⅞
American Locomotive	98	99
American Radiator	143⅞	143¾
American Smelting	194	194
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	178	177
American Tobacco "B"	None	156
Armour & Co. "A"	19⅜	19½
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	87⅜	87½
Anaconda Copper	68¼	68
Baltimore & Ohio	None	108⅜
Bank of Montreal	345	348
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	55⅝	55⅞
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	None	None
Canadian Marconi	7⅝	7⅝
Canadian Pacific Railway	207⅜	Mult.
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	77	76½
Cerro de Pasco	78⅜	77¾
Chrysler	74⅜	75⅜
Consolidated Gas of New York	152⅛	151
Coty Incorporated	173½	175
Du Pout de Nemours E. I. (Common)	382¼	380
Eastman Kodak	178	178
Electric Investors	63	63⅝
Fox Film "A"	78⅜	79
General Cigar	63¼	63
General Motors	192¾	194
Hudson Motor Car	86¼	86½
Industrial Rayon	16¼	Mult.
International Cement (Common)	66⅞	65⅞
International Match, Pfd.	103¼	106½
International Nickel (Common)	95⅞	95¾
International Products Corp. (Common)	None	12¾
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	None
International Telephone & Teleg.	173	171
Kelvinator	16	15⅝
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	84⅞	86⅞
Loews Inc.	55¼	54½ Ex. S. D.
Lorillard Company (Common)	26	26
Mack Trucks (Common)	93½	92½
Madison Square Garden	29	29
New York Air Brake Co.	44½	None
New York Central (Common)	172½	171⅛
North German Lloyd 6's 1947	93	93½
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	49	49½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	77½	76¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	65	64⅝
Radio Corporation	185¾	183
Remington Rand (Common)	29½	30⅝
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	130½	131
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	116¾	119¾
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	66¼	66¼
Standard Oil of California	58¾	58¼
Standard Oil of Indiana	75¼	75
Standard Oil of New Jersey	44½	44⅛
Standard Oil of New York	35¼	35¼
Texas Corporation (Common)	61⅜	61
Texas Gulf Sulphur	70⅛	69¾
Timken Roller Bearing	122¾	123
Union Carbide	149⅜	151
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	195⅞	195½
United States Leather	Mult.	61½
United States Realty & Imp Co.	82¼	81⅞
United States Rubber (Common)	29⅛	29⅜
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	58¼	59⅞
United States Steel	140	141
Westinghouse Electric (Common)	94½	95
Underwood Elliott	None	68
Wright Aeronautical	159¼	155½

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS	Local 1	Local 3	Fast R. * 5	3rd&4th Local 7	Exp. R. 9	3rd&4th 11	Local 13	Fast R. 15	Local 17	Local 19	Local 21	Conditional Local 23	Night Exp. R. S. 25
Shanghai N. d.	6.30		7.05	7.25	8.50	9.10	12.10	12.40	14.20	15.05	18.10	18.50	21.30
Nansiang „	7.04		7.34	7.59	—	9.47	12.43	13.08	14.59	15.45	18.42	19.20	22.06
Anting „	7.27		7.54	8.29	—	10.17	13.08	13.32	15.31	16.08	19.07		—
Kunshan „			8.23	8.59	10.01	10.59		14.07	16.08		19.44		—
Soochow „			9.16	10.05	10.53	12.12		14.59	17.14		20.40		0.15
Wusih „		6.35	10.18	11.15	11.52	13.39		15.52	18.28		21.39		1.25
Changchow „		7.55	11.21	12.23	12.50	14.54		16.55	19.32				2.35
Tanyang „		9.04	12.24		13.46	16.08		18.01					4.02
Chinkiang „		10.08	13.18		14.29	17.13		19.01					5.06
Nanking arr.		12.12	15.03		15.46	19.26		20.33					7.00

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS	Local 2	Local 4	Local 6	Local 8	Fast R. 10	Express R. (12)	Local 14	3rd&4th Local (16)	Conditional (Local)	3rd&4th 18	Fast R. 20	Local 22	Night Ext. R. S. (24)
Nanking dep.	..	..	..	..	7.05	9.10	..	..	..	9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang „	..	..	..	..	8.52	10.52	..	..	..	11.48	14.36	18.54	0.02
Tanyang „	..	..	..	..	9.36	11.33	..	..	..	12.51	15.37	19.50	1.00
Changchow „	..	..	6.50	..	10.44	12.40	..	13.05	..	14.11	16.44	21.11	2.27
Wusih „	..	6.00	8.08	..	11.54	13.34	..	14.21	..	15.47	17.47	22.15	3.41
Soochow „	..	7.14	9.18	..	12.51	14.26	..	15.45	..	17.10	18.51	..	4.49
Kunshan „	..	8.25	10.57	.	13.35	15.05	..	17.10	..	18.23	19.42	..	..
Anting „	7.56	9.05	11.33	13.29	14.07	..	16.30	17.45	..	19.11	..	..	..
Nansiang „	8.21	9.49	12.03	13.50	14.27	..	16.54	18.09	19.30	19.46	20.31	..	6.32
Shanghai N.a.	8.45	10.16	12.36	14.15	14.56	16.05	17.23	18.42	19.57	20.20	20.55	..	7.00

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Night Express Rs
		(4)	* (6)	* (8)		* (12)
Shanghai N.	d.	8.05	9.15	13.30	...	18.30
Jessfield	d.	8.21	9.32	13.46	...	18.46
Siccawei	d.	8.27	9.40	13.53	...	18.53
Lunghwa J.	d.	8.40	10.02	14.07	...	19.05
Shanghai S.	d.	8.15	9.30	13 40	18.00	18.40
Lunghwa J.	a.	8.34	9.49	13.59	18.19	18.59
Sungkiang	d.	9.20	11.00	14.53	...	19.45
Kashai	d.	10.09	12.07	15.48	...	20.38
Kashing	d.	10.40	12.49	16.23	...	21.10
Yehzah	d.	11.14	13.40	17.03	...	21.44
Changan	d.	11.49	14.32	17.44	...	22.19
Hangchow	d.	12.45	16.00	18.55	...	23.15
Zahkou	a.	13.00	16.25	19.10	...	23.30

STATIONS		Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Night Express R
			* (3)	* (5)	* (9)	(11)
Zahkou	d.	...	7.15	9.05	13.35	17.45
Hangchow	d.	...	7.40	9.40	14.00	18.10
Changan	d.	...	8.32	11.05	15.06	19.02
Yehzah	d.	...	9.03	12.03	15.43	19.33
Kashing	d.	...	9.44	12.57	16.32	20.15
Kashai	d.	...	10.08	13.35	16.59	20.41
Sungkiang	d.	...	11.01	14.48	17.58	21.36
Lunghwa J.	d.	8.41	11.41	15.53	18.47	22.16
Shanghai S.	a.	9.00	12.00	16.12	19.07	22.35
Lunghwa J.	d.	...	11.42	15.48	18.45	22.17
Siccawei	d.	...	11.49	15.57	18.54	22.24
Jessfield	d.	...	11.56	16.05	19.01	22.31
Shanghai N.	a.	...	12.10	16.20	19.15	22.45

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	d.	6.55	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50
Kenshangmun	d.	7.11	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35

Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35	...	15.10	18.35	22.55
Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restaurant.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Mr. C. H. Yang, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow Line, Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

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